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RSX-11M
Mini-Reference

Order No. AV-5570D-TC

RSX-11M Version 4.0

digital equipment corporation • maynard, massachusetts

First Printing, December 1977
Revised, May 1979
Revised, January 1982

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PREFACE

Manual Objectives

This manual provides a quick reference guide to using specific parts of the-11M operating system. It describes the commands and procedures for operating the most commonly used parts of the system: the utilities, command line interpreters, and some other program development tools.

Intended Audience

This manual is intended as a quick reference for RSX-11M users who are already familiar with the system. It assumes you are already familiar with the documentation in the manual set for the software you are using.

Structure of This Document

This document consists of sections describing each major component of an RSX-11M system. They are:

On-Line Help Files

Utilities

- Bad Block Locator Utility (BAD)
- Backup and Restore Utility (BRU)
- File Compare Utility (CMP)
- File Dump Utility (DMP)
- Disk Save and Compress Utility (DSC)
- Line Text Editor (EDI)
- DIGITAL Standard Editor (EDT)
- File Transfer Program (FLX)
- Disk Volume Formatter (FMT)
- Librarian Utility (LBR)
- Source Language Input Program (SLP)
- Object Module Patch Utility (PAT)
- Peripheral Interchange Program (PIP)
- Print and Queue Utility (QMG)
- Task Image File Patch (ZAP)

Preface

Command Line Interpreters

- Monitor Console Routine (MCR)
- DIGITAL Command Language (DCL)

System Management Tools

- Error Logging
- QMG Halt

Programming Tools

- On-Line Debugging Tool (ODT)
- Task Builder (TKB)

Reference Information

- ASCII character set
- Directive error codes
- Executive directives
- I/O error codes
- RADIX-50 conversion table
- Octal/Decimal conversion table
- Standard file types

The mini reference also includes blank pages in the back for you to make notes on other system information that you use often. The binder is designed so that the holes in line printer listings line up with the posts in the binder; therefore, you can also include your own listings in the book.

ON-LINE HELP FILES

Extensive help files for the utilities, MCR, DCL, and many other system components are available to you at your terminal.

For help in logging in to the system, type **HELP HELLO** (from MCR) or **HELP LOGIN** (from DCL). You'll need an user-ID and password to log in.

RSX-11M systems have two major command languages or CLIs. These are MCR and DCL. Once you log in, your terminal is set to either MCR or DCL. All terminals are set to MCR prior to logging in.

From an MCR terminal, type **HELP LIST** for information on available help. From a logged-on DCL terminal, type **HELP** for information on available help.

The general form of the **HELP** command is:

>HELP[/cli]/OUT[PUT]:filespec] topic [subtopic[s]]

>HELP[/qualifier]/OUT[PUT]:filespec] commandname [switch]

DCL users can also obtain help while entering a command by typing a question mark (?) in response to any DCL prompt. Once the help text has been printed on the terminal, the prompt returns and you can continue to enter the command.

Normally, **HELP** text is displayed on your screen, but the **/OUT[PUT]:filespec** qualifier permits you to name a file to which the **HELP** text is to be written from a logged on terminal.

If you do not include a CLI qualifier to the **HELP** command, the default is the name of the CLI to which your terminal is set.

Except for **/OUT[PUT]**, each of the following qualifiers has the effect of specifying a file where help can be found. The MCR form of these qualifiers is limited to the first three characters. The DCL form includes the entire qualifier name.

>HELP/LOC[AL] [param[s]]

or

>HELP % [param[s]]

Specifies that the **HELP** text is in the file **HELP.HLP** in the default directory on the default volume. **HELP/LOC** and **HELP %** are the same.

> HELP/GRO[UP] [param[s]]

Specifies that the **HELP** text is in the file **HELP.HLP** in the directory [current group,1] on the default volume.

>HELP/CLI:cliname [param[s]]

Specifies that the **HELP** text begins in the file **LB:[1,2]cli__name.HLP**. This qualifier is for installations with alternate CLIs for which **HELP** is provided.

On-Line HELP Files

>HELP/MCR [param[s]]

Specifies that the HELP text begins in the file LB:[1,2]MCR.HLP. This is the default for terminals set to MCR.

>HELP/DCL [param[s]]

Specifies that the HELP text begins in the file LB:[1,2]DCL.HLP. This is the default for terminals set to DCL.

>HELP/FIL[E]:filespec [param[s]]

Specifies any file where HELP text is located. If you do not give a complete file specification, the defaults are LB:[1,2]filename.HLP.

>HELP/xxx [param[s]]

Specifies that the HELP text is located in the file LB:[1,2]xxx.HLP, where xxx is a 3-character file name.

BAD COMMAND SUMMARY

Command lines for the Bad Block Locator (BAD) use the following format:

BAD ddn:[/switch1.../switchn]

In this command line, dd is the abbreviation for the volume on which BAD is being run and n is the unit number of the volume.

BAD switches are:

ALLOCATE BAD ddn:/ALO[:volumelabel]

Prompts you for blocks to be allocated to BADBLK.SYS and to be entered in the bad block descriptor file.

CSR ADDRESS BAD ddn:/CSR=nnnnn

Specifies the CSR address of a device that is not in a standard location (stand-alone version of BAD only).

LIST BAD ddn:/LI

Lists bad blocks as they are located.

MANUAL BAD ddn:/MAN

Allows you to enter bad blocks, which are then included in the bad block descriptor file.

NOWRITECHECK BAD ddn:/NOWCHK

Negates the effect of /WCHK (see below).

OVERRIDE BAD ddn:/OVR

Creates the bad block descriptor file on a last-track device.

PATTERN BAD ddn:/PAT=m:n

Specifies the double-word data pattern used to locate bad blocks.

RETRY BAD ddn:/RETRY

Recovers soft errors.

UPDATE BAD ddn:/UPD

Reads the bad block descriptor file and prompts for your entries.

BAD Command Summary

VECTOR BAD ddn:/VEC=nnn

Specifies the interrupt vector address of a device that is not in a standard location (stand-alone version of BAD only).

WRITECHECK BAD ddn:/WCHK

Causes a write-check operation to take place after each write operation (stand-alone version of BAD only). The switch is not valid for DT:-, DX:-, or DY:-type devices.

BRU COMMAND SUMMARY

Command lines for the Backup and Restore utility (BRU) use the following format:

[/qualifiers] indevl:,...[filespec,...] outdevl:,...[filespec,...]

In this command line, qualifier(s) are any of the command qualifiers listed below, indevice is the physical device or devices from which data is transferred, filespec is the particular file or category of file to be backed up or restored, and outdevice(s) are the output devices to which data is being transferred.

BRU qualifiers are:

/APPEND

Appends new backup data to a tape with one or more backup sets.

BACKUP__SET:name

Specifies the name of the backup set to be placed on tape.

/BAD: MANUAL AUTOMATIC OVERRIDE

Enters the locations of bad blocks on volumes. The default is /BAD:AUTOMATIC.

/BUFFERS:number

Specifies the default number of directory File Control Blocks (FCBs) kept by the ACP for the volume.

/COMPARE

Compares the data on the output volume to the data on the input volume and reports any differences.

/CREATED: BEFORE:dd-mmm-yy BEFORE:hh:mm:ss BEFORE(dd-mmm-yy hh:mm:ss) AFTER:dd-mmm-yy AFTER:hh:mm:ss AFTER:(dd-mmm-yy hh:mm:ss)

Directs BRU to process files created before or after a specified date and/or time.

BRU Command Summary

/DENSITY:number

Specifies the data density at which BRU writes to tape.

/DIRECTORY

Displays information (such as backup set names, file names, or volume number of a tape) for a specified tape volume.

/DISPLAY

Displays at your terminal the UFD and file name of each file being backed up.

/ERRORS:number

Specifies the number of nonfatal I/O errors BRU tolerates on tape reads during a restore operation before automatically terminating execution. The default is 25(decimal) errors.

/EXCLUDE

Excludes selectively from a backup or restore operation all files specified on the command line.

/EXTEND:number

Specifies the number of blocks by which a file is extended when that file has exhausted its allocated space.

/HEADERS:number

Specifies the number of file headers to allocate initially to the index file.

/INITIALIZE

Directs BRU to initialize the output disk before proceeding with the operation.

/INVOLUME:name

Specifies the volume label of the input disk.

/LENGTH:number

Specifies the length of the output tape in decimal feet.

/MAXIMUM:number

Specifies the maximum number of files that can be placed on a volume as determined by the number of file headers in the volume's index file.

/MOUNTED

Allows you to back up files from a disk that is mounted (with the MCR or DCL MOUNT commands) as a Files-11 volume.

/NEW__VERSION

Directs BRU to resolve conflicts resulting from files with identical file specifications by creating a new version of the file.

/NOINITIALIZE

Specifies that you do not want to initialize the output disk because it is already in Files-11 format.

/NOPRESERVE

Specifies that you do not want to preserve file identifiers.

/NOSUPERSEDE

Resolves the conflict of files on the output volume having file specifications identical to files on the input volume by not transferring the file on the input volume. Therefore, the file on the output volume is not superseded. (The default is /NOSUPERSEDE.)

/OUTVOLUME:name

Specifies the volume label of the output disk. The label can be up to 12(10) characters long.

**/POSITION: BEGINNING
 MIDDLE
 END
 BLOCK:number**

Specifies the location of the index file on the output disk volume.

**/PROTECTION: SYSTEM:value
 OWNER:value
 GROUP:value
 WORLD:value**

Specifies the default protection status for all files created on the output volume being initialized.

BRU Command Summary

/REVISED: **BEFORE:dd-mmm-yy**
 BEFORE:hh:mm:ss
 BEFORE:(dd-mmm-yy hh:mm:ss)
 AFTER:dd-mmm-yy
 AFTER:hh:mm:ss
 AFTER:(dd-mmm-yy hh:mm:ss)

Directs BRU to process files revised before or after a specified date and/or time.

/REWIND

Rewinds the first tape of a tape set before performing the operation.

/SUPERSEDE

Resolves file specification conflicts by deleting the old file on the output volume and replacing it with the file from the input volume. (The default is /NOSUPERSEDE.)

/TAPE__LABEL:label

Specifies a 6-character ANSI volume identifier for identifying the tape volume.

/UFD

Directs BRU to create UFDs (if they do not already exist) on a mounted output volume, then copy into them the files from the same UFDs on the input volume.

/VERIFY

Copies data from the input volume to the output volume, compares the volumes, and reports any differences.

/WINDOWS:number

Specifies for the output disk the default number of mapping pointers allocated for file windows. The default number is the same as that for the input disk.

CMP COMMAND SUMMARY

Command lines for the File Compare Utility (CMP) use the following format:

CMP [outfile[/sw...=)]infile1,infile2

In this command line, outfile is the file specification for the output file that contains the comparison, sw is one or more of the CMP switches described below, and infiles are the two files being compared.

If you do not specify an output file, CMP output defaults to TI: and is displayed on your terminal. If you specify the equals (=) sign, but no output file, CMP displays only the total number of differences it finds in the input files.

CMP switches, which always modify the output file specification or the default output file specification, are:

BLANK LINES [outfile]/[-]BL=infile1,infile2

Specifies that blank lines in both files be included in compare processing. If specified in the form /-BL, blank lines are not included in compare processing. /-BL is the default switch.

CHANGE BARS [outfile]/[-]CB=infile1,infile2

Specifies that CMP list infile2 with change bars, in the form of exclamation marks (!), to denote each line that does not have a corresponding line in infile1. /-CB is the default switch.

You can change the change bar character from the exclamation mark to any character you wish by means of the /VB switch, described below.

When a section of lines in infile1 has been deleted in infile2 (the output listing file), the first line after the deleted lines is marked.

COMMENTS [outfile]/[-]CO=infile1,infile2

Specifies that CMP include comments (that is, text preceded by a semicolon) in compare processing. /CO is the default switch.

DIFFERENCES [outfile]/[-]DI=infile1,infile2

Specifies that CMP list the differences between the two files (rather than marking the lines in infile2). /DI is the default switch.

/CB and /DI are mutually exclusive switches. If both are specified, /CB overrides /DI.

CMP Command Summary

FORM-FEED **[outfile] / [-FF=infile1,infile2]**

Specifies that CMP include records consisting of a single form-feed character in compare processing. /-FF is the default switch.

LINES **[outfile] / LI:n=infile1,infile2**

Specifies that a number (n) of lines must be identical before CMP recognizes a match. If you do not specify this switch, CMP searches for three identical lines to match (/LI:3).

When it encounters a match, CMP prints all the preceding nonmatching lines, along with the first line of the matched sequence of lines, to help you find the location in the code where the match occurred.

LINE NUMBER **[outfile] / LN=infile1,infile2**

Specifies that lines in the output file be preceded by their line number. Line numbers are incremented by one for each record read, including blank lines. /LN is the default switch. If you specify /SL (below), /LN is unnecessary.

MERGE BLANKS **[outfile] / [-MB=infile1,infile2]**

Specifies that CMP include all blank and tab characters in a line in compare processing. If you specify /-MB, CMP interprets any sequence of blank and/or tab characters as a single blank character in compare processing. However, all spaces and tabs are printed in the output listing. /MB is the default switch.

SLP FILE **outfile/SL[:au]=infile1,infile2**

Directs CMP to generate an output file suitable for use as SLP command input. When you specify /SL, CMP generates the SLP command input necessary to make infile1 identical to infile2. If a 1- to 8-character alphanumeric symbol is included (:au), an audit trail is specified for SLP input.

SPOOL **outfile / [-SP[:n]=infile1,infile2]**

Specifies that the output file be spooled on the line printer. You can optionally specify the number (in octal or decimal) of files to be spooled. /-SP is the default switch.

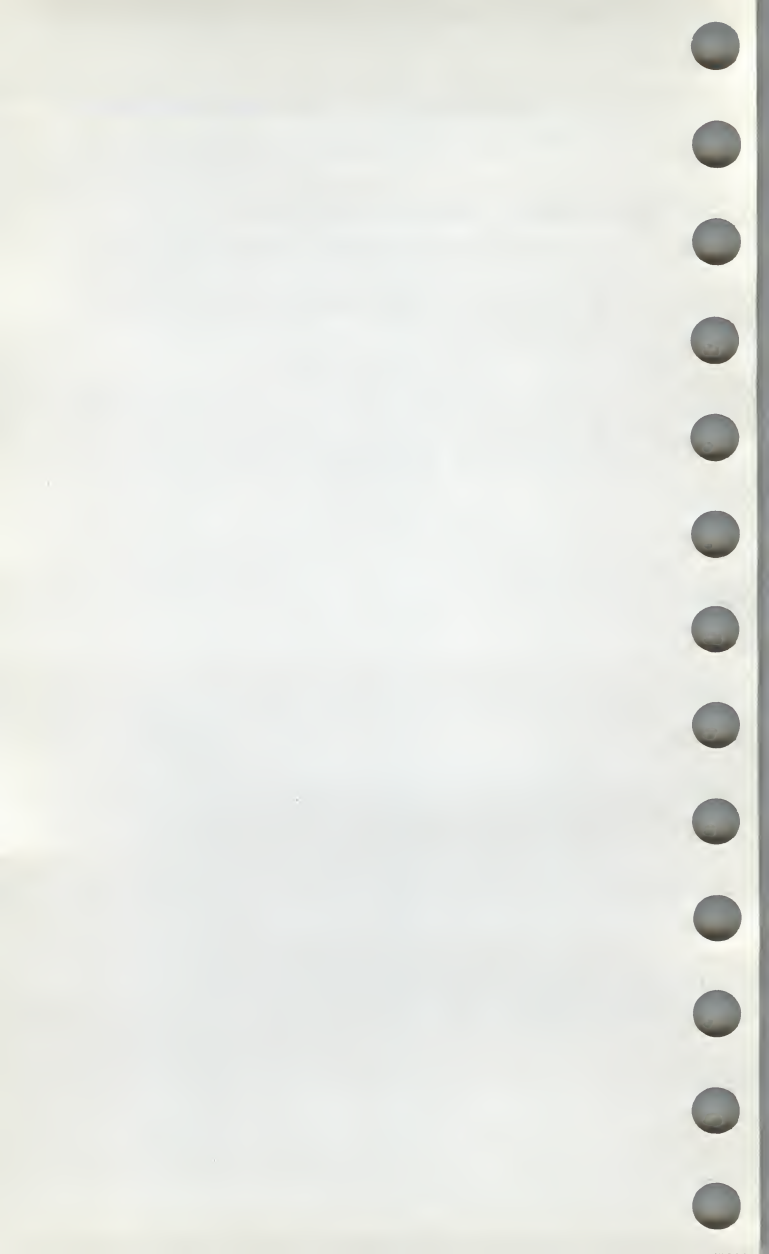
This switch applies only if you have the print spooler task (RSX-11M) or the Queue Manager (RSX-11M/M-PLUS) installed.

TRAILING BLANKS **[outfile]/[-]TB=infile1,infile2**

Specifies that CMP include all trailing blanks on a line in compare processing. If you specify /-TB, CMP ignores all blanks following the last nonblank character on a line. When you specify /-CO and /-TB together, blanks that precede a semicolon (;) are considered trailing blanks and are ignored. /TB is the default switch.

VERTICAL BAR **outfile/VB:nnn=infile1,infile2**

Specifies an octal character code for use as a change bar. You use this switch with the /CB switch. The value nnn specifies the octal character code. For example, you can specify /VB:174 for a vertical bar (if your printer is capable of printing the vertical bar character). /VB:041 (for the exclamation mark) is the default switch.



DMP COMMAND SUMMARY

Command lines for the file dump utility (DMP) use the following format:

[outfile]/[switch(es)]=inspec/[switch(es)]

In this command line outfile specifies the output file dump, switch(es) is one or more of the DMP switches described below, and inspec specifies the input device and file or input device only.

The command line elements take the following defaults:

ASCII outfile=infile/AS

Specifies that data be dumped one byte at a time in ASCII mode.

BASE ADDRESS outfile/BA:n:m=infile

Specifies a 2-word base block address.

BLOCK outfile=infile/BL:n:m

Specifies the first and last logical blocks to be dumped.

BYTE outfile=infile/BY

Specifies that data be dumped in octal byte format.

DECIMAL outfile/DC=infile

Specifies that data be dumped in decimal word format.

DENSITY outfile=infile/DENS:n

Specifies density of an input magnetic tape when DMP is in device mode only. Values for n can be 800, 1600, or 6250.

FILE ID outfile=infile/FI:filename:sequencenumber

Specifies the input file with its file-ID instead of its name (File Mode only).

HEADER outfile=infile/HD:F
 outfile=infile/HD:U

Includes the file header in the data dumped. "F", the default, specifies a formatted Files-11 dump for the header. "U" specifies an unformatted octal dump.

HEADER FILES-11 outfile=infile/HF

Specifies the format for data blocks that have the Files-11 header structure. Other blocks are dumped as unformatted octal.

DMP Command Summary

HEXIDECIMAL outfile/HX=infile

Specifies that data be dumped in hexadecimal byte format.

IDENTIFICATION /ID

Causes the current version of DMP to be displayed or printed.

LOGICAL BLOCK outfile=infile/LB

Requests the starting (logical) block number and a contiguous or noncontiguous indication for the file to be displayed.

LOWERCASE outfile=infile/LC

Specifies that the data should be dumped in lowercase characters. This switch is valid only if the output device supports lowercase characters.

LONG WORD outfile=infile/LW

Specifies that data be dumped in hexadecimal double-word format.

MEMORY outfile/MD:[n]=infile

Controls line number sequencing during a memory image dump.

OCTAL outfile=infile/OCT

Specifies that the data should be dumped in octal format. If no DMP format switches are included, the default is octal format.

RECORD outfile=infile/RC

Dumps one record at a time in the specified format.

REWIND outfile/RW=infile[/RW]

Issues a rewind command to the tape driver before referencing a specified tape. You can use the /RW switch at any time to reposition a tape at beginning-of-tape (BOT).

RADIX-50 outfile=infile/R5

Dumps in Radix-50 word format.

SPACE BLOCKS outfile=infile/SB:[-]n

Specifies the number of blocks DMP spaces forward (n) or backwards (-n) on a tape.

SPACE FILES outfile=infile/SF:[-]n

Specifies the number of end-of-file (EOF) marks DMP spaces forward (n) or backward (-n) on a tape.

SPOOL outfile/SP=infile

Spools the dump file (the output file) to the line printer.

WORD outfile=infile/WD

Specifies that data be dumped in hexadecimal word format.

DSC COMMAND SUMMARY

Command lines for the Disk Save and Compress utility (DSC) use the following format:

DSC outdev[s]:[label]/[switch[es]]=indev[s]:[label]/[switch]

In this command line, outdev[s] is the physical volume or volumes to which data is copied, label identifies the volume id of the output or input device, switch[es] are the command switches described below, and indev[s] is the physical volume or volumes from which data is copied.

DSC switches are:

APPEND outdev:/AP=indev

Appends a DSC file to the first volume of a magnetic tape set that already contains a DSC file.

**BAD MAN
NOAUTO
outdev:/BAD=MAN:NOAUTO=indev
OVR
MAN:OVR**

Allows manual entry of bad block locations; can supplement, override, or ignore the disk's own bad block file.

BLOCKS outdev:/BL=n=indev

Sets the number of 256-word blocks DSC can include in each of its two buffers.

COMPARE outdev:/CMP=indev

Compares input and output volumes for differences.

CSR outdev:/CSR=nnnn=indev

Specifies control status addresses for a specific Status Control Block (SCB). /CSR is valid only with the stand-alone version of DSC.

DENSITY outdev:/DENS=nnnn=indev

Overrides the DSC default storage density for magnetic tapes of 800 bpi. The first form of the switch creates magnetic tapes at 1600 bpi density. The second form (the split density switch) creates magnetic tapes with volume header information at 800 bpi and the rest of the tape at 1600 bpi.

DSC Command Summary

REWIND outdev:/RW=Index

Rewinds all volumes in a magnetic tape set before execution of the current command line.

TM02 outdev/TM02=nn=Index

Specifies the physical unit number of the formatter on the RH11/RH70 controller (stand-alone version of DSC only).

UNIT outdev/UNIT=nn=Index

Specifies the physical unit that will be referenced by the indicated Unit Control Block (UCB). The /UNIT switch is valid only with the stand-alone version of DSC.

VERIFY outdev/VE=Index

Copies data from the input volume and compares it with the output volume following the data transfer.

VECTOR outdev/VEC=nnn=Index

Specifies the vector address for a specific Status Control Block (SCB). The /VEC switch is valid only with the stand-alone version of DSC.

LINE TEXT EDITOR (EDI) COMMANDS

In this section, the following conventions are used:

The asterisk (*) can be used in place of any number in an EDI command. It is read as 32,767.

An ellipsis (...) can be used in many search strings to identify characters between the first and last characters of the string.

EDI allows the use of abbreviations in commands.

ADD A string

Adds the text in the string to the end of the current line.

ADD AND PRINT AP string

Adds the text in the string to the end of the current line and displays the entire line on the terminal.

ALTMODE ALT

or

ESCAPE ESC

In Line Mode, prints previous line and makes it the new current line. In Block Mode, exits from input mode.

BEGIN B

Sets the current line to the line preceding the top line in the file or block buffer. In Line Mode, creates a copy of the file.

BLOCK ON/OFF BL

Changes from the EDI Block Mode to Line Mode or from Line Mode to Block Mode to access text.

BOTTOM BO

Moves the line pointer to the bottom of the current block (in Block Mode) or to the bottom of the file (in Line Mode).

CHANGE [n]C/string1/string2[/]

Replaces string 1 with string 2 in the current line n times.

Line Text Editor (EDI) Commands

CLOSE CL [filespec]

Transfers the remaining lines in the block buffer and input file to the output file, and closes all files. Renames output files to filespec.

CLOSE AND DELETE CDL [filespec]

Transfers the remaining lines in the block buffer and the input file to the output file, closes the output file, and deletes the input file.

CLOSE SECONDARY CLOSSES

Closes the secondary input file.

CONCATENATION CHARACTER CC [letter]

Changes the concatenation character used to separate EDI commands on one line to the character specified. (The default concatenation character is &.)

CTRL/Z CTRL/Z

Closes all open files and terminates the editing session.

DELETE D [n] or D [-n]

Deletes the current line and the next n-1 lines if n is a positive number. Deletes n lines preceding the current line, but not the current line, if n is a negative number. Negative numbers can only be used in Block Mode.

DELETE AND PRINT DP [n] or DP [-n]

Deletes lines specified and prints the new current line.

END E

Sets the last line in a file or block buffer as the current line.

ERASE ERASE [n]

Erases the current line in Line Mode. Erases the current block buffer and the next n-1 blocks in Block Mode.

ESCAPE ESC

or

ALTMODE ALT

In Line Mode prints the previous line and makes it the new current line. In Block Mode, exits from Input Mode.

EXIT EX [filespec]

Transfers the remaining lines in the block buffer and input file to the output file. Closes files, renames the output file if specified, and terminates the editing session.

EXIT AND DELETE ED [filespec]

Transfers the remaining lines in the block buffer and input file to the output file, closes files, and renames the output file if specified. Deletes the input file and terminates the editing session.

FILE FIL filespec

Transfers lines from the input file to both the output file and the specified file until a form feed or end-of-file is encountered. The original file remains intact. This command is only used in Line Mode.

FIND [n]F string

Finds the line in the current block starting with string, or the nth line, starting with string. A string must begin in the first column of the line to be a match.

FORM FEED FF

Inserts a form feed into the block buffer.

INSERT IN [string]

Enters the specified string immediately following the current line. If no string is specified, EDI enters Input Mode.

KILL KILL

Closes the input and output files and deletes the output file.

LINE CHANGE [n]LC/string1/string2[/]

Changes all occurrences of string 1 in the current line (and n-1 lines) to string 2.

LIST ON TERMINAL LI

Displays on the terminal all lines remaining in the block buffer or input file, starting with the current line.

LIST ON PSEUDO SEVICE LP

Displays on the Console Listing Device, CL:, lines remaining in the block buffer or input file, starting with the current line.

Line Text Editor (EDI) Commands

LOCATE **[n]L string**

Locates the nth or next occurrence of the specified string. In Block Mode, the search stops at the end of the current block.

MACRO **MACRO x definition**

Defines the macro number x for the EDI commands in the definition. The value x can be 1, 2, or 3.

MACRO CALL **MC[;n]**

Retrieves a macro definition stored in the file MCALL;n.

MACRO EXECUTE **[n]Mx [a]**

Executes macro x n times, while passing numeric argument a to it. The value x can be 1, 2, or 3.

MACRO IMMEDIATE **[n] <definition>**

Defines and executes a macro n times. Stores it as macro number 1.

NEXT **N [n] or N [-n]**

Establishes a new current line n lines away from the current line.

NEXT AND PRINT **NP[n] or NP[-n]**

Establishes a new current line and displays it on the terminal.

OPEN SECONDARY **OP filespec**

Opens the specified secondary input file.

OUTPUT ON/OFF **OU ON or OU OFF**

Continues or discontinues a file transfer to output file in Line Mode.

OVERLAY **O [n]**

Deletes n lines, enters Input Mode, and inserts new lines, as typed, in place of the deleted lines.

PAGE **PAG n or -n**

Enters Block Mode. Reads page n into current block buffer. If n is less than the current page, EDI goes to the top of the file first. Pages are set by form feed characters.

PAGE FIND [n]PF string

Searches successive block buffers for the nth occurrence of the string. The string must begin in the first column of the line.

PAGE LOCATE [n]PL string

Searches successive blocks for the nth occurrence of the string. The string can begin anywhere on the line.

PASTE PA/string1/string2[/]

Searches for all remaining lines in the input file or block buffer that contain string 1 and replaces them with string 2.

PRINT P [n]

Displays the current line and the next n-1 lines on the terminal. The last line printed becomes the current line.

READ REA n

Reads the next n blocks of text into the block buffer. If the buffer already contains text, the new text is appended to it.

RENEW REN [n]

Writes the current block to an output file and reads a new block n from an input file (Block Mode only).

RETURN (RET)

Displays the next line on the terminal and makes it the current line. Exits from Input Mode if it is entered as the first character of a line.

RETYPE R string

Replaces the current line with the specified string, or deletes the current line if no string is specified.

SAVE SA [n] [filespec]

Saves the current line and the next n-1 lines in the specified file. If no file is specified, saves the lines in SAVE.TMP.

SEARCH AND CHANGE SC/string1/string2[/]

Locates string 1 and replaces it with string 2.

Line Text Editor (EDI) Commands

SELECT PRIMARY SP

Reestablishes the primary file as the input file.

SELECT SECONDARY SS

Selects the secondary file that will be an input file.

SIZE SIZE n

Specifies the maximum number of lines that can be read into a block buffer.

TAB TA ON or TA OFF

Turns automatic tabbing on or off.

TOP T[OP]

Sets the current line to the line preceding the top line in the file or block buffer. In Line Mode, creates a copy of the file.

TOP OF FILE TOF

Returns to the top of the input file in Block Mode and saves all of the previously edited pages. Reads in a new block after writing the output file. This command creates a new version of the file each time it is executed in Line Mode.

TYPE TY [n]

Displays the next n lines on the terminal. This command is identical to the PRINT command in Line Mode. However, in Block Mode, the line pointer remains at the current line unless EDI reached the end of a block.

UNSAVE UNS [filespec]

Inserts all lines from the specified file following the current line. If no file name is used, EDI uses SAVE.TMP.

UPPER CASE UC ON or UC OFF

Enables or disables conversion of lowercase letters to uppercase letters when they are entered at a terminal.

VERIFY V ON or V OFF

Selects whether the operation of the LOCATE and CHANGE commands will be verified (printed on the terminal) after the line is located or changed.

WRITE W

Writes the contents of the block buffer to the output file and erases the block buffer.

DIGITAL STANDARD EDITOR (EDT) COMMANDS

EDT lets you edit text in line mode and character mode, using the keypad or nokeypad functions.

LINE MODE COMMANDS

You can tell EDT is in line mode when you receive an asterisk prompt (*). You can then edit the text on a line-by-line basis. Enter a **CTRL/Z** to exit from EDT. The following commands work from EDT line mode:

CHANGE C [range]

Starts either keypad or nokeypad character editing, depending upon the terminal type. EDT defaults to keypad character editing for VT52 and VT100 terminals and nokeypad editing for all other terminals. EDT puts the cursor ahead of the location you specify as range.

Entering a **CTRL/Z** returns you to line mode.

CLEAR CL textbuffer

Deletes the contents of a text buffer, but does not delete the buffer itself.

COPY CO [range-1] TO [range-2]/[qualifier(s)]

Copies text from range-1 to the location in front of the line you specify in range-2. EDT can copy from one buffer to another or from one place to another within a text buffer.

Qualifiers:

QUERY Verifies each line to be inserted.

DUPLICATE Inserts the range of text more than once.

DEFINE KEY DEF K[[GOLD]]number|CONTROL letter|:GOLD character|AS string

Redefines keypad keys in terms of nokeypad commands. The following table describes the command format:

Braces {}	You must choose one of the options.
OR ;	Separates choices.
Brackets []	You can use GOLD to specify the alternate function of a keypad or control key.
number	Number of the keypad key.

DIGITAL Standard Editor (EDT) Commands

Control letter	Enter CONTROL and a character from A to Z.
GOLD	The GOLD keypad key.
GOLD character	Enter GOLD and any keypad character except 0-9, !, %, ', and ".
'string'	One or more nokeypad commands used to re-define the key.

DEFINE MACRO DEF M macroname

Assigns a name to a sequence of editor commands stored in the file macro-name.

DELETE D [range[/qualifier]

Deletes the lines specified and displays a message stating the number of lines deleted. When you do not specify a range, deletes the current line.

Qualifier:

QUERY Verifies each line to be deleted

EXIT EX [filespec[/qualifier(s)]

Ends an editing session and moves the main text buffer to the output file specified. You can define the name of the output file in the command line that invokes EDT or in the EXIT command.

Qualifiers:

SEQ[UENCE][:initial[:increment]] Assigns integer line numbers before the text transfer and places them in a fixed field in the file. You define the initial number and the increment between numbers.

SA[VE] Saves the journal file created during the editing session.

FIND F range

Locates the line or lines specified by range.

HELP H [topic[subtopic]]

Displays information on requested topics or subtopics.

INCLUDE INC filespec [range]

Copies disk files into text buffers. Filespec is the name of the file you want to copy. EDT copies the file to the current text buffer in front of the first line of the range.

INSERT I [range];line to be inserted]

Inserts text into a buffer. When you specify a range, EDT inserts the text before the first line of the range. If you do not specify a range, EDT inserts the text before the current line.

MOVE M [range-1] TO [range+n2]/qualifier]

Moves the lines in range-1 to the location preceding range-2. Deletes the text from range-1.

Qualifier:

QUERY: EDT prompts you to verify each line of range-1 to be moved.

null (Implied TYPE) [range](RET)

Displays the next line of text. You can specify a range of text to be displayed. However, the REST, WHOLE, BEGIN, END, LAST, and ALL range specifications must be preceded by a percent sign (%).

PRINT P filespec[range]

Copies text from a text buffer into a file. Range selects a portion of the buffer to be copied. Without a range, the default is the current text buffer.

QUIT QUIT[/qualifier]

Ends the current editing session without saving the main text buffer.

Qualifier:

SAVE Saves the contents of the journal file under the name specified in the command line to invoke EDT.

REPLACE R [range];line to be inserted]

Deletes lines specified in range and inserts new text. EDT inserts the new text at the first line in the range specification. Without a range, EDT deletes the current line and inserts the new text in its place.

RESEQUENCE RES [range][/qualifier]

Assigns new line numbers to the contents of a buffer or the range of lines specified. Without a range, EDT resequences all lines in the current text buffer.

Qualifier:

SEQ[UENCE][:initial[:increment]] Sets the first line resequenced to the initial value and increments succeeding numbers by the increment specified.

SET SET parameter

Control the operating characteristics of EDT.

Parameters:

CASE {UPPER|LOWER|NONE}

EDT flags upper- or lowercase characters with a preceding apostrophe. The default is NONE, which does not flag any characters.

CURSOR top:bottom

Sets the number of lines over which the cursor moves on the display. Top is the number of lines for the upper limit and bottom is the number of lines for the lower limit

ENTITY {WORD|SENTENCE|PARAGRAPH|PAGE} 'string'

Sets user-definable entities for character editing.

KEYPAD

Allows the keypad to control the character-editing operation.

LINES number

Sets the number of lines that EDT displays on the terminal during character editing.

MODE {LINE|CHANGE}

Used in a start-up command file to control the editing mode entered at the end of the initialization.

[NO]NUMBERS

Determines whether EDT displays line numbers in line editing. Default: NUMBERS

[NO]QUIET

Controls the ringing of the terminal bell when an error occurs in change mode editing. Default: NOQUIET

SCREEN width

Controls the maximum width of the line EDT displays. Default: 80 characters

SEARCH {EXACT | GENERAL}

EDT searches for exact comparisons of case or ignores case in searches. Default: GENERAL

{BOUNDED | UNBOUNDED}

EDT stops searching at the next page entity marker. Default: UNBOUNDED

{BEGIN | END}

EDT leaves the cursor at the end of the string when it is found. If the string is not found, the cursor does not move. Default: BEGIN

{TAB n | NOTAB}

Sets the number of spaces for the first tab stop in keypad editing. Remaining tabs are unchanged. Default: 8

TERMINAL {HCPY | VT52 | VT100}

Determines the type of terminal in use. EDT gets the terminal type from the operating system and this command overrides that setting.

[NO]TRUNCATE

Ends display of a line at the value of SET SCREEN. Default: TRUNCATE

[NO]VERIFY

Enables or disables display of commands from command files and macro commands. Default: NOVERIFY

[NO]WRAP n

Sets or eliminates a line length limit of n character positions. Default: NOWRAP

SHOW SHOW parameter

Displays the operating characteristics of EDT.

Parameters:

BUFFER

Lists the buffers in use during the current editing session and the number of lines of text in each.

CASE

Shows the current case setting.

CURSOR

Shows the current cursor range.

DIGITAL Standard Editor (EDT) Commands

ENTITY {WORD | SENTENCE | PARAGRAPH | PAGE}

Shows the current setting for the user-definable entity specified.

KEY [{GOLD}] {number | CONTROL letter} | GOLD character

Shows the definition of the specified key in change mode.

SCREEN

Shows the current setting for screen width.

SUBSTITUTE **S**/string-1/string-2/[range]/[qualifier(s)]

Replaces occurrences of string-1 with string-2 within the range specified. Without a range, EDT replaces the next occurrence of string-1 with string-2. EDT returns to the first line in the specified range at the end of the substitution.

Qualifiers:

B[RIEF][:n] EDT displays the first n characters of the line containing string-1. The default for n is 10.

Q[QUERY] EDT prompts you to verify each line of range-1 to be moved.

NOT[TYPE] EDT does not display the lines on which it makes substitutions.

SUBSTITUTE NEXT **[S] N**/string-1/string-2]

EDT searches for the next occurrence of string-1 from the current location forward. The line on which the substitution is made becomes the current line.

If you do not specify string-1 or string-2, EDT uses the strings specified in the last **SUBSTITUTE** command.

TYPE **T** [range]/[qualifier(s)]

Displays the specified range of lines, or all the lines in the current text buffer.

Qualifiers:

B[RIEF][:n] EDT displays the first n characters of the selected lines. The default for n is 10.

S[TAY] EDT does not change the cursor position.

WRITE WR filespec [range][/qualifier]

Copies the defined range of text from a text buffer to the specified file. Does not change the contents of the text buffer. Without a range, EDT copies the contents of the current text buffer to the file.

Qualifiers:

SEQ[UENCE][:initial[:increment]] EDT writes the line numbers as a part of the output file.

CHARACTER MODE KEYPAD EDITING COMMANDS

The keypad editing functions are those used when you enter Character Mode with the EDT CHANGE command and set the terminal to use the keypad keys with the SET KEYPAD command. You can also use all line mode commands with the Gold Command keys.

DELETE	Erases the character to the left of the cursor
GOLD integer	Repeats any keypad function except SPECINS, DELETE, and CTRL/U
LINE FEED	Erases the word to the left of the cursor
CTRL/A	Computes tab level
CTRL/C	Aborts the current command and returns EDT to keypad editing
CTRL/D	Decreases tab level
CTRL/E	Increases tab level
CTRL/K	Defines key
CTRL/T	Adjusts tabs
CTRL/U	Deletes to start of line
CTRL/W	Refreshes screen
CTRL/Z	Returns to line-editing prompt

NONKEYPAD CHANGE MODE COMMANDS

Nokeypad commands have only one format, described below. They can be used in a series without any delimiter between commands. However, no abbreviations are allowed.

DIGITAL Standard Editor (EDT) Commands

ADVANCE [-]ADV

Sets all commands forward (to the right and down from the current cursor position). [-]ADV sets commands backward (to the left and up from the current cursor position).

APPEND [+|-][count]APPEND[+|-][entity-count] [+|-]entity[=buffer]

Moves the specified entities to another text buffer and deletes the text from the current buffer. Buffer names the receiving text buffer. If no buffer is specified, EDT uses the PASTE buffer.

ASCII [count]ASC

EDT displays an ASCII character when you specify the character's decimal number representation.

BACK BACK

Sets all commands backward (to the left or up from the cursor). Override with a plus sign preceding another command.

CHANGE CASE CHGC[entity]

Changes the case of the characters within an entity.

CUT [+|-][rep]CUT[+|-][entity-count][+|-]entity[=buffer]

Deletes the moved text from the current text buffer and moves it to the specified text buffer, or to the paste buffer if no other buffer is specified. Deletes previous contents of the receiving text buffer.

DELETE [+|-][rep]D[+|-][entity-count][+|-]entity[=buffer]

Deletes a specified number of entities.

DEFINE KEY DEFK

Defines the keystrokes used in keypad editing in terms of nokeypad commands.

EXIT EX

Exits EDT from nokeypad editing back to line editing.

EXTENDED EXT

Enters line mode commands when EDT is in character mode. Returns to change mode after executing the command.

FILL [+!-][rep]FILL[+!-][entity-count][+!-]entity[=buffer]

Places the maximum amount of text on each line within the limit determined by the SET WRAP command. Default: 80 characters.

INSERT I

Prepares the current text buffer for insertion of text in front of the cursor position.

NULL [+!-][rep][+!-][entity-count][+!-][entity][=buffer]

Moves the cursor the specified number of entities.

PASTE PASTE

[+!-][rep]PASTE[+!-][entity-count][+!-]entity[=buffer]

Copies the contents of the specified text buffer in front of the current cursor location.

QUIT QUIT

Ends the editing session without saving any edits and returns to the monitor (CLI) prompt.

REPLACE R

[+!-][rep]R[+!-][entity-count][+!-]entity[=buffer]

Deletes the text specified and enters insert mode so that you can replace the deleted text. To exit from insert mode here, press **CTRL/Z**.

REFRESH REF

EDT refreshes the entire screen.

SUBSTITUTE [+!-][count]S/s1/s2

Replaces one string of characters with another. Count defines the number of substitutions and minus (-) indicates a backward search. Use any nonalphanumeric character as a delimiter, in place of the /.

SELECT SEL

Lets you select a range of text by entering SEL at one end and moving the cursor to the other end. The select range is the text between the cursor and the position marked by SEL.

SHIFT LEFT [count]SHL

Shifts the screen image to the left. The amount shifted is equal to the count you specify times 8 (one tab stop). The default count is 1.

DIGITAL Standard Editor (EDT) Commands

SHIFT RIGHT [count]SHR

Shifts the screen image to the right. The amount shifted is equal to the count you specify times 8 (one tab stop).

SUBSTITUTE NXT [+|-][count]SN

Uses the s1 and s2 defined in the last substitute command to replace the next occurrence of s1 with s2. Count defines the number of substitutions, and a minus (-) sign indicates a backward search.

TAB TAB

When no tab size is specified with SET TAB or when the cursor is not at the beginning of a line, TAB inserts a tab character at the cursor position.

When a tab size is specified with SET TAB, and the cursor is at the beginning of a line, TAB moves the cursor to the column position specified in the SET TAB command.

TAB ADJUST [+|-][rep]TADJ[+|-][entity-count] [+|-][entity]=buffer]

Adjusts the tab level for the selected range of lines.

TAB COMPUTE TC

Sets the indentation level count to the value obtained by dividing the current cursor column position by the SET TAB number.

TAB DECREMENT [count]TD

Decreases the indentation level count.

TAB INCREMENT [count]TI

Increases the indentation level count.

TOP TOP

Places the current line at the top of the screen.

UNDELETE CHARACTER [count]UNDC

Inserts the last character deleted by a DELETE CHARACTER command into the current text buffer (in front of the cursor).

UNDELETE WORD [count]UNDW

Inserts the last word deleted by a DELETE WORD command into the current text buffer (in front of the cursor).

UNDELETE LINE [count]UNDL

Inserts the last line deleted by a DELETE LINE command into the current text buffer (in front of the cursor).

CIRCUMFLEX [count]^ [A...Z]

Inserts a control character in the text buffer.

LINE RANGES:

Most EDT commands allow you to specify a range of text on which the action of the command is performed. These ranges are:

Single Line Ranges:

.(period)	Current location of cursor.
number[.decimal]	The line number specified.
- 'string' ! - "string"	The most recent preceding line containing the string specified. Without a string specification, EDT uses the last search string.
[range]+[number]	The line that is the specified number of lines after the specified range.
[range]-[number]	The line that is the specified number of lines before the specified range.
BEGIN	The first line in the text buffer.
END	An empty line following the last line in the text buffer.
LAST	The last line in the most recent text buffer before the current text buffer.
ORIGINAL number	The line numbers assigned to the text in the main text buffer from the primary input file. You can locate text by its original line number even after it has been assigned new numbers.

Contiguous Line Ranges:

[range-1]:[range-2]	The set of lines from range-1 through range-2 inclusive. Range-1 and Range-2 are any single line range specification.
[range]#number ! [range]FOR number	The specified number of lines beginning with range, where range is any single line range specification.

DIGITAL Standard Editor (EDT) Commands

BEFORE	All lines preceding the current line in the current buffer.
REST	All lines after and including the current line.
WHOLE	The current text buffer.

Noncontiguous Ranges:

[range,range,...]!	All lines specified by each range, which must be single line range.
[range AND range...]	
[range]All 'string'	All lines in the range containing the specified string.

Text Buffer Ranges:

[=buffer][range]!	When you use a buffer without a range specification, the default is the entire text buffer and the cursor is placed at the first line in the text buffer.
[BUFFER buffer][range]	

FLX COMMAND SUMMARY

Command lines for the File Exchange utility (FLX) use the following format:

outfile/sw=infile(s)/sw

FLX assumes the following defaults if no switches are specified on the command line:

Input volume	DOS-11
Output volume	FILES-11

FLX switches are:

BLOCKS outfile/BL:n[.]=infile

Specifies the number of contiguous blocks (n) in octal or decimal to be allocated to the output file.

BLOCK SIZE outfile/BS:n=infile

Specifies the block size (n) for cassette tape output.

CONTIGUOUS outfile/CO=infile

Specifies that the output file is to be contiguous.

DELETE outfile/DE=infile[/DE]

Deletes files from a DOS-11 or RT-11 (used with the /RT switch) volume.

DIRECTORY outfile/DI=infile

Causes a directory listing of a cassette or DOS-11 volume or, when used with the /RT switch, of an RT-11 volume. The directory is placed in the specified output file.

DENSITY outfile/DNS:n=infile

Specifies a density of 800, 1600, or 6250 bpi for a magnetic tape volume.

DOS-11 outfile/DO=infile[/DO]

Identifies the volume as a DOS-11 formatted volume.

FORMATTED ASCII outfile/FA:n=infile

Specifies formatted ASCII transfer mode file format.

FLX Command Summary

FORMATTED BINARY outfile/FB:n=infile

Specifies formatted binary transfer mode file format.

FORTRAN CONTROL outfile/FC=infile

Specifies that FORTRAN carriage control conventions are to be used.

IDENTIFICATION /ID

Displays the current version number of FLX.

IMAGE MODE outfile/IM:n=infile

Specifies image mode (n is in decimal bytes).

LIST outdevice/LI

Same as /DI.

NUMBER outfile/ZE/NU:n[.]=infile

Used with /ZE and /RT switches; specifies the number of directory blocks (n) in octal or decimal to allocate when you are initializing an RT-11 disk or DECtape.

RSX FORMAT outfile/RS=infile[/RS]

Identifies the volume as a Files-11 formatted volume.

RT FORMAT outfile/RT=infile[/RT]

Identifies the volume as an RT-11 formatted volume.

REWIND outfile/[-]RW=infile[/RW]

Specifies whether a magnetic tape will rewind before FLX begins the file transfer.

SPOOL outfile/SP=infile

Specifies that the converted file is to be spooled by the print spooler or the Queue Manager.

UIC outfile/UI=infile

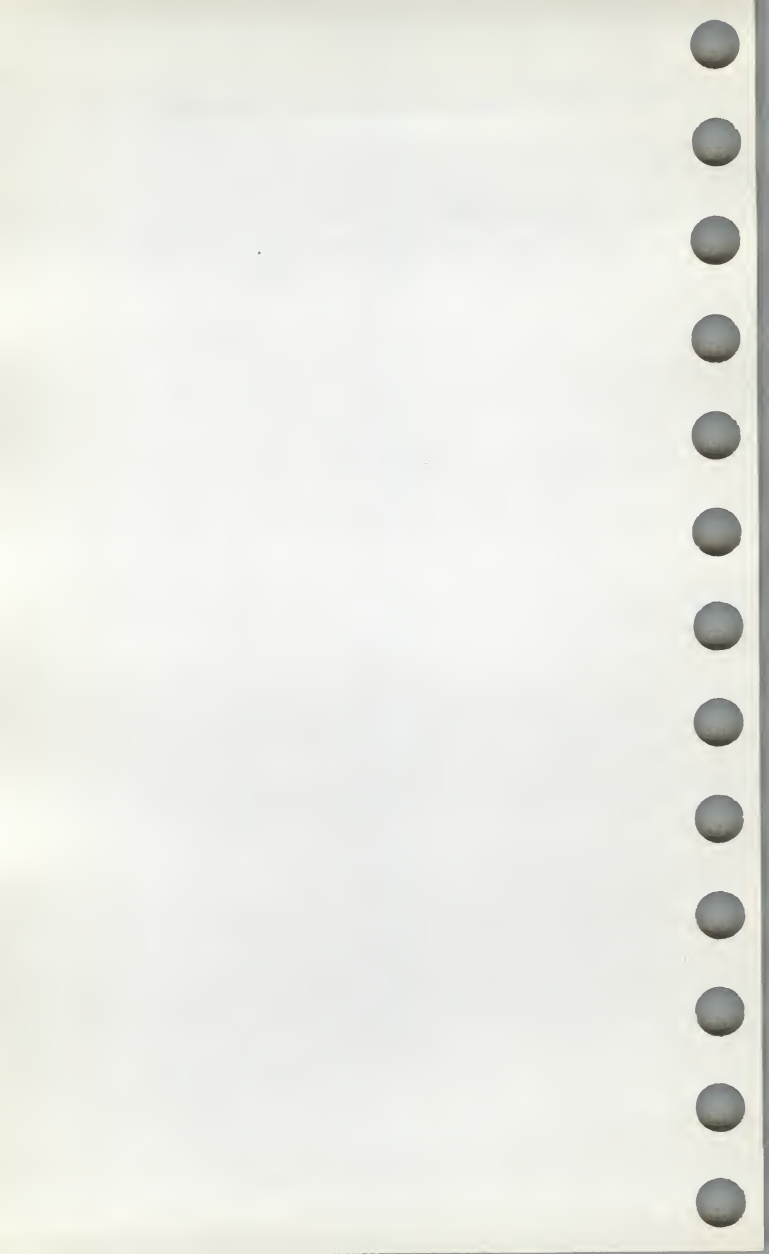
Specifies that the output file is to have the same UFD as the input file.

VERIFY outfile/VE=infile

Verifies each record written to a cassette.

ZERO outfile/ZE=infile/RT

Initializes cassettes or DOS-11 volumes or, when used with the /RT switch, RT-11 volumes. Initializing erases any files already on the volume.



FMT COMMAND SUMMARY

Command lines for the Disk Volume Formatter (FMT) use the following format:

FMT **ddn:/switch1.../switchn**

In this command line, **dd** is the abbreviation for the volume being formatted and **n** is the unit number of the volume.

FMT switches are:

BAD ddn:/BAD

Runs the Bad Block Locator Utility if it is installed. Note that you can use this switch only with operating systems that allow spawning of tasks. RSX-11M provides spawned tasks as a system generation option.

DENSITY ddn:/DENS=n

Selects high (double) or low (single) density for RX02 floppy diskettes. The value **n** can be 800 or 1600.

ERROR LIMIT ddn:/ERL=n

Determines the maximum number of errors FMT allows on the volume.

MANUAL ddn:/MAN

Enters manual operating mode and formats the sector or track you specify.

NOVERIFY ddn:/-VE

Inhibits the default verification of a successful FMT operation.

OVERRIDE ddn:/OVR

Overrides or ignores the manufacturer's bad block sector file (MDBSF).

VERIFY ddn:/VE

Verifies that an FMT operation was successfully completed. This switch is the default.

WRITE LAST TRACK ddn:/WLT

Rewrites the MDBSF (on the last track of the device) to add bad sectors found during an FMT operation.

FMT Command Summary

INDIRECT ddn:/@Y

Informs FMT that it is receiving input from an indirect command file. User intervention is not allowed during the operation.

LBR COMMAND SUMMARY

Command lines for the Librarian utility (LBR) use the following format:

outfile[/sw][,listfile]=infile1[,infile2,...infilen]/[sw]

LBR switches are:

COMPRESS outfile/CO:size:ept:mnt=infile

Compresses a library file by physically deleting logically deleted records, putting the free space at the end of the file, and making the free space available for new library module inserts.

CREATE outfile/CR:size:ept:mnt:libtype:def.ext=infiletype

Allocates a contiguous library file on a direct access device (for example, a disk).

DELETE outfile/DE:module1[:module2...:modulen]

Logically deletes library modules and their associated entry points from a file.

DEFAULT outfile/DF:type...

or

/DF:type

Specifies the default library file type.

DELETE GLOBAL outfile/DG:global1[:global2:...:globaln]

Deletes the specified library module entry points from the entry point table.

ENTRY POINT outfile/[EP]=infile[...infilen]

or

outfile=infile/[EP][...Infilen]/[EP]

Includes or excludes entries in the entry point table.

EXTRACT outfile=infile/EX[:modulename1:...:modulename]

Reads (extracts) one or more modules from a library and writes them into the specified output file.

LBR Command Summary

INSERT **outfile/IN=infile1[,infile2...,infilen]**
 or
outfile=infile/IN:name:op:op:op:op **(universal)**

Inserts library modules into a library file.

LIST **outfile[,listfile]/switch(es)**

Lists all modules in the library file plus additional information, depending on which form of the switch you use:

/LI Lists all modules in the library file.

/LE Lists all modules in the library file and their corresponding entry points.

/FU Lists all modules in the library file and provides a full module description that includes the size, date of insertion, and module-dependent information.

MODIFY HEADERS **outfile/MH:module:op:op:op:op**

Modifies the optional user-specified information in the module header of a universal library.

REPLACE **outfile/RP=infile1[,infile2...,infilen] (global format)**
outfile=infile1/RP[,infile2/RP]...,infilen/RP]] (local format)
outfile/RP:name:op:op:op:op=infile1[,infile2...,infilen](universal/global format)
outfile=infile1/RP:name:op:op:op:op[,infile2...,infilen](universal/local format)

Replaces or, in certain cases, inserts library modules in a library file.

SPOOL **outfile,listfile/SP**

Spools the listing file for printing. This is the default setting; use /-SP to prevent the file from being printed.

SELECTIVE **outfile=infile1/SS[,infile2/SS]...,infilen/SS]]**

Sets the selective search attribute bit in the object module header.

SQUEEZE **outfile/SZ=infile1[,infile2...,infilen] (global format)**
outfile=infile1/SZ[,infile2/SZ]...,infilen/SZ]] (local format)

Reduces the size of macro definitions by removing comments, blank lines, and trailing blanks and tabs from the macro text.

SLP COMMAND SUMMARY

Command lines for the Source Language Input Program (SLP) use only the following format:

outfile/switch,listfile/SP or /-SP]=infile/switch]

SLP switches have the same effect and can be used on either input or output file specifications, except for the /SP, switch which can only modify the listfile. These switches are:

AUDIT TRAIL outfile/[-]AU=infile
 outfile=infile/[-]AU

Enables or disables the audit trail, which indicates the changes made during the most recent editing session.

BLANK FILL outfile/[-]BF=infile
 outfile=infile/[-]BF

Enables or disables blank fill (right-justification) for an audit trail.

COMPRESS outfile/[-]CM=infile
 outfile=infile/[-]CM

Deletes the audit trail and any trailing spaces or tabs, and truncates the text at the specified horizontal position.

CHECKSUM outfile/CS[:n]=infile
 outfile=infile/CS[:n]

Calculates the checksum value for the edit commands.

DOUBLESPEACE outfile/[-]DB=infile
 outfile=infile/[-]DB

Enables or disables double-spaced listings. /-DB is the default switch.

NO SEQUENCE outfile/NS=infile
 outfile=infile/NS

Does not sequence lines in the output file. New lines are indicated by the audit trail (if specified). This switch overrides the /RS and /SQ switches.

RESEQUENCE outfile/RS=infile
 outfile=infile/RS

Resequences the lines in the output file so that the line numbers are incremented for each line written to the output file.

SLP Command Summary

SPOOL outfile,listfile/ [-]SP=infile

Enables or disables the spooling of listing files to a line printer. This switch applies only if the print spooler task (RSX-11M) or the Queue Manager (RSX-11M/M-PLUS) is installed.

**SEQUENCE outfile/SQ=infile
 outfile=infile/SQ**

Sequences the lines in the output file so that the numbers reflect the line numbers of the original input file.

**TRUNCATE outfile/TR=infile
 outfile=infile/TR**

Specifies that a diagnostic error message occurs when lines are truncated by the audit trail.

SLP uses the following special operators, in edit mode, to perform specific functions:

Operator	Function
-	Identifies the dash as the first character of a SLP edit command line
\	Suppresses audit trail processing
%	Reenables audit trail processing
@	Invokes an indirect file for SLP processing
/	Terminates the SLP edit session and returns to SLP command mode
<	Allows characters in the input file that SLP would normally use as operators

PAT COMMAND SUMMARY

PAT command lines use the following format:

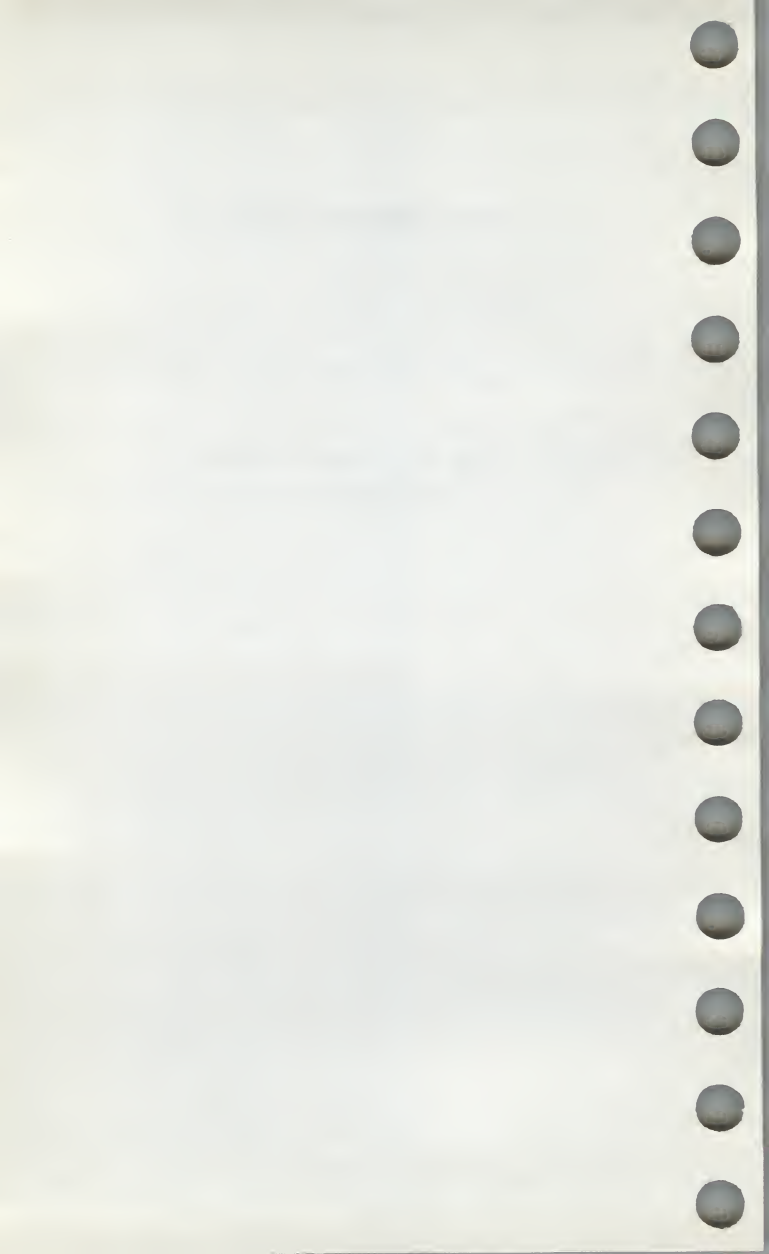
[outfile]=infile/CS[:number]],correctfile/CS[:number]]

In this command line, outfile is the file specification for the output file, infile is the file specification for the input file containing one or more concatenated object modules, and correctfile is the specification for the correction file containing updates to be applied to one module in the input file.

The only PAT switch is:

CHECKSUM [outfile]=infile/CS[:n],correctfile/CS[:n]]

Directs PAT to calculate the checksum for all the binary data that constitutes the module. PAT displays this checksum in octal.



PERIPHERAL INTERCHANGE PROGRAM (PIP) COMMANDS

Default Operation

The default PIP operation (with no switches) is to copy the specified files, using the following format:

outfile = infile(s)/subswitches]

PIP allows the following parameters for this command:

outfile If the command does not specify a file name, file type, or version number, PIP uses the input name and type and the next highest version number.

If the command specifies a file name, file type, or version number, no other field can be a wildcard and the command line can only specify one input file.

infile If the command does not specify file name, file type, or version number, the default is *.*.*.

subswitches:

/BL:n[.] Specifies the number of contiguous blocks allocated for the output file, where n is octal or decimal.

If n is decimal, it is followed by a period (n.).

/CO, /-CO, or /NOCO Specifies a contiguous or noncontiguous output file.

/FO File ownership (output file UFD).

/NV Forces the output version number of the copied file to be 1 higher than the current highest version.

/SU Copies the output file, superseding an existing file.

APPEND outfile[/FO] = infile(s)/AP[/FO]

Opens an existing file and appends the input files, infile(s), to the end of it.

PIP allows the following parameters for this command:

outfile Explicit file name and file type.

infile(s) Explicit file parameters; wildcard by default.

/FO File ownership is the output file UFD; without /FO, ownership is the UIC of the user running PIP.

Peripheral Interchange Program (PIP) Commands

BLOCKSIZE outfile/BS:n = Infile(,s)

Defines the block size for magnetic tape.

*block size
vermelde -
2048.*

CREATION DATE outfile/CD = Infile(,s)
outfile = Infile/CD

Gives the output file the creation date of the input file rather than the date of the file transfer. (This switch cannot be used with the merge switch or with a magnetic tape as an output device.)

DATE /DA:startdate:enddate

Restricts file searches to files created during the specified period of time.

DELETE Infile(s)/DE[/LD]

Deletes files. /LD is a subswitch that causes PIP to list the files it deletes.

DEFAULT [ddn:]UFD/DF

Changes the default device and/or UFD for the current PIP task.

END-OF-FILE Infile/EOF[:block:byte]

Specifies the end-of-file pointers for a file. If values for block and byte are not entered, PIP places EOF at the last byte of the last block in the file.

ENTER outfile = Infile(s)/EN[/NV]

Enters a synonym for a file in a directory on the same device, with an option to force the version number of the output file to 1 greater than the latest version for the file.

outfile The file name, file type, or file version can be explicit, a wildcard, or null. A field that is a wildcard or null assumes a corresponding input field.

infile Default for the file name, file type, and file version is *.*.*.

/NV Forces a new version of the file.

EXCLUDE filespec/EX

Excludes one file specification during a search.

FILE ID outfile = /FI:filenumber:sequencenumber

Accesses a file by its file identification number (File ID).

FREE [ddn:] /FR

Displays on the terminal the amount of space available on a volume, the largest block of contiguous space, the number of available file headers, and the number of headers used.

IDENTIFICATION /ID

Identifies the version number of PIP currently in use and whether PIP is linked to ANSFCS.

LIST [listfile =]infile(s)/LI[/subswitch]

Lists the contents of one or more UFDs, with an option to specify formats for output directories.

outfile Listing file specifier; defaults to TI:.

infile Default is *.*;*.

The subswitches determine what type of report is displayed.

/LI/BR
or /BR Brief report.

/LI Limited report.

/LI/FU:n
or /FU:n Full report (n specifies the decimal characters per line; the default is device buffer size).

/LI/TB
or /TB Total blocks report.

/LI & /TD
or
/TD/LI Files created on current day. The /TD switch alone does not generate a directory listing.

MERGE outfile = infile(s)/ME[/subswitch(es)]

Creates one file by concatenating two or more files. The legal subswitches are:

subswitches:

/BL:n[.] Specifies the number of contiguous blocks allocated for the output file, where n is octal or decimal.

If n is decimal, it is followed by a period (n.).

Peripheral Interchange Program (PIP) Commands

- /CO, /-CO,
or /NOCO Specifies a contiguous or noncontiguous output file.
- /FO File ownership (output file UFD).
- /NV Forces the output version number of the copied file to be 1 higher than the current highest version.
- /SU Copies the output file, superseding an existing output file.

NO MESSAGE infile(s)/NM[/sw]

Causes certain PIP error messages not to be displayed: for example, the message NO SUCH FILE(S). The switches that can be used with the NM switch are:

- /LI Lists directory.
- /DE Deletes file(s).
- /PU Purges file(s).
- /UN Unlocks file(s).

You can also use any subswitches of these switches.

PROTECTION SYMBOLIC: infile/PR[/SY[:RWED]//OW[:RWED]] [/GR[:RWED]///WO[:RWED]///FO]

Alters the file protection for the file specified. The file name and file type must be explicit.

Symbolic protection codes assign privilege merely by their presence, using:

System = /SY:RWED
Owner = /OW:RWED
Group = /GR:RWED
World = /WO:RWED

The symbolic codes are:

R read
W write
E extend
D delete

Peripheral Interchange Program (PIP) Commands

Numeric protection denies privilege by setting bits in a protection status word. Add octal values from the following list to deny privilege.

User Class	Privilege	Octal Code	Bit
System	R	1	0
	W	2	1
	E	4	2
	D	10	3
Owner	R	20	4
	W	40	5
	E	100	6
	D	200	7
Group	R	400	8
	W	1000	9
	E	2000	10
	D	4000	11
World	R	10000	12
	W	20000	13
	E	40000	14
	D	100000	15

PURGE infile(s) /PU[:n][LD]

Deletes a specified range of versions of a file (but does not delete the latest version). Specification of a file version number is not necessary. Wildcards are valid for file name and file type.

When :n is specified, PIP deletes all but the n latest consecutively numbered versions. Without :n, PIP deletes all but the latest version.

REMOVE infile(s) /RM

Removes an entry from a UFD, but does not delete the file.

Peripheral Interchange Program (PIP) Commands

RENAME outfile = infile(s)/RE[/NV]

Changes the name of the file specified. Used with the /NV switch, /RE creates an output file with a version number 1 higher than the latest version of the file.

outfile A wildcard (*) or null field assumes the value of the corresponding field in the input file.

infile Null file name, file type, and file version default to *.*.*.

/NV See COPY.

REWIND outfile/RW = infile outfile = infile /RW

outfile Causes the tape on the specified unit to be rewound and erased.

infile Causes the tape on the specified unit to be rewound before the input file is opened.

SELECTIVE DELETE infile(s)/SD

Prompts for user response before deleting files.

SHARED READING infile(s)/SR

Allows shared reading of a file that has already been opened for writing.

SPAN BLOCKS outdsk:outfile/SB = inmag:infile

Allows output file records to cross block boundaries when ANSI tapes are being copied to Files-11 volumes.

SPOOL infile(s)/SP[:n]

Specifies a list of files to be printed on a line printer. n is the number of copies. This switch applies only if you have the Serial Despooler or the Queue Manager. However, using it with the Queue Manager is not recommended.

TRUNCATE infile(s)/TR

Truncates files to their logical end-of-file point.

USER FILE DIRECTORY ENTRY outfile(s)/UF[/FO] = infile(s)

Creates a User File Directory entry in the Master File Directory on a volume.

outfile Specifies the UIC as [*,*] to transfer multiple infile UICs.
/FO See APPEND.

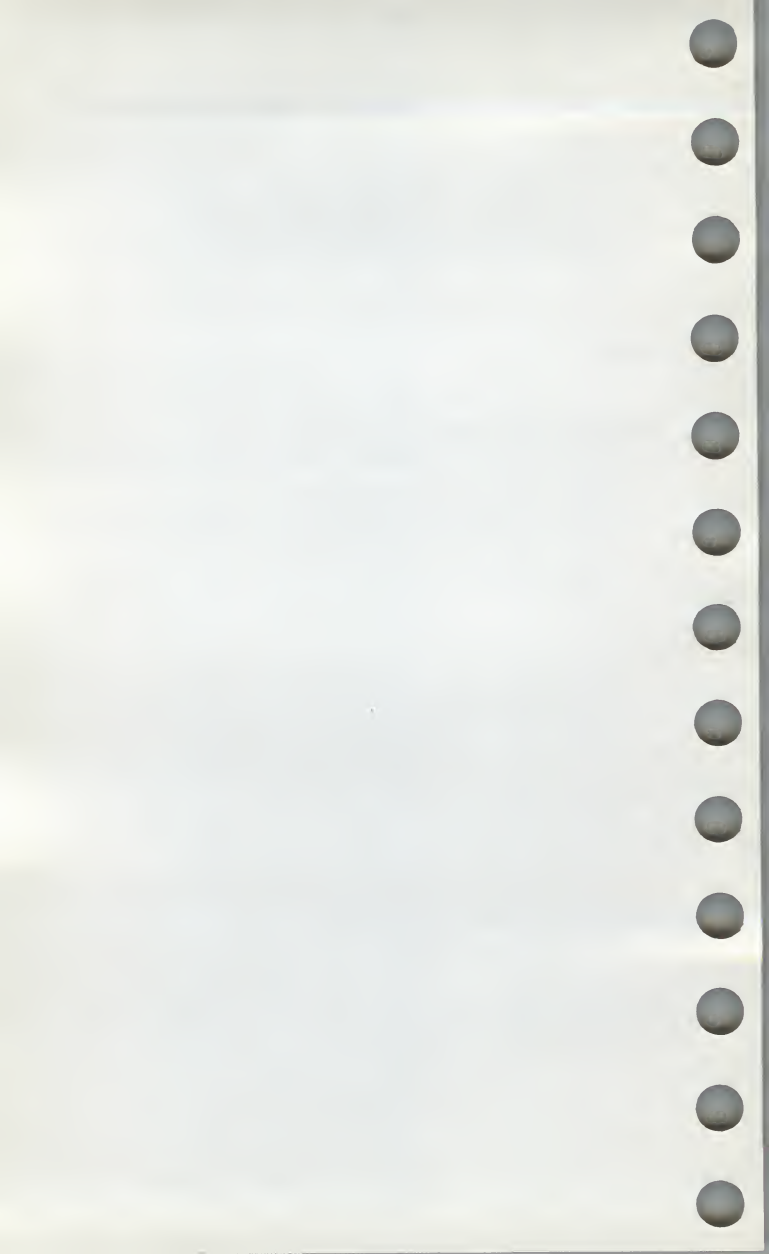
UNLOCK infile(s)/UN

Unlocks a file that was locked as a result of being closed improperly.

UPDATE FILE outfile = infile(s)/UP[/FO]

Opens an existing file and writes new data (infile) in it, from the beginning.

outfile Must be explicitly identified.
infile Null parameters default to *.*;*. Input file(s) replace the
 current contents of output files.



QUEUE MANAGER

This section describes the Queue Manager commands for RSX-11M. It includes syntax to use the commands from either DCL or MCR.

DELETE

Deletes queues or QMG jobs by name or by the job's unique entry number.

Format

```
DCL>DELETE/JOB queueName jobName[FILE__POSITION:n]
DCL>DELETE/ENTRY:nnn[/FILE__POSITION:n]
MCR>QUE queueName:jobName/Fl:n/DEL
MCR>QUE /EN:nnn/Fl:n/DEL
```

HOLD AND RELEASE

You can specify that a job be held when you issue your PRINT or SUBMIT command. You can also hold jobs with the HOLD command and release such jobs with the RELEASE command.

HOLD (QUE /HO) blocks a job in its queue until it is explicitly released.

RELEASE (QUE /RE) unblocks a job that has been held in queue.

Format

```
DCL>HOLD/JOB queueName jobName
DCL>HOLD/ENTRY:nnn
MCR>QUE queueName:jobName/HO
MCR>QUE /EN:nnn/HO
DCL>RELEASE/JOB queueName jobName
DCL>RELEASE/ENTRY:nnn
MCR>QUE queueName:jobName/REL
MCR>QUE /EN:nnn/REL
```

PRINT

Queues files for printing on a line printer or use on other output devices.

Format

```
DCL>PRINT/commandqualifier[s] file[s]/filequalifier[s]
MCR>PRI [queueName:][jobName][jobswitch][=]file[s]/fileswitch[s]
```

Queue Manager

DCL Command Qualifiers

/JOB COUNT:n
/QUEUE:queue name
/UPPERCASE
/LOWERCASE
/[NO]HOLD
/PAGE__COUNT:n
/NAME:job name
/PRIORITY:n
/FORMS:n
/LENGTH:n
/[NO]RESTART
/[NO]FLAG__PAGE
/AFTER:(dd-mmm-yy hh:mm)
/DEVICE:ddnn:
/NOJOB PAGE

MCR Job Switches

/CO:n
queue name:
/NOLO
/LO
/[NO]HO
/PA:n
job name=
/PRIO:n
/FO:n
/LE:n
/[NO]RES
/[NO]FL
/AF:hh:mm:dd-mmm-yy
queue name:
/NOJO

DCL File Qualifiers

/[NO]DELETE
/COPIES:n

MCR File Switches

/[NO]DEL
/CO:n

SET QUEUE

Modifies attributes given to print jobs, batch jobs, or files that compose jobs in queues. Such jobs and files have been entered in queues by the PRINT command.

Job Format

```
DCL>SET QUEUE queue name:job name/qualifier[/qualifier[s]]
DCL>SET QUEUE /ENTRY:nnn/qualifier[/qualifier[s]]
MCR>QUE queue name:job name/MOD/switch[/switch[s]]
MCR>QUE /EN:nnn/MOD/switch/[switch[s]]
```

DCL Qualifiers

/AFTER:(hh:mm dd-mmm-yy)
/JOB COUNT:n
/FORMS:n
/LENGTH:n
/LOWERCASE
/PAGE__COUNT:n
/PRIORITY:n
/[NO]RESTART
/UPPERCASE

MCR Switches

/AF:hh:mm:dd-mmm-yy
/CO:n
/FO:n
/LE:N
/LO
/PA:n
/PRIO:n
/[NO]RE
/NOLO

File Format

DCL>SET QUEUE/ENTRY:nnn/FILE__POSITION:n/qualifier[/qualifier[s]]
 DCL>SET QUEUE queueename jobname/FILE__
 POSITION:n/qualifier[/qualifier[s]]

MCR>QUE /EN:nnn/MOD/Fl:n/switch[/switch[s]]
 MCR>QUE queueename:jobname/MOD/Fl:n/switch[/switch[s]]

DCL Qualifiers

/COPIES:n
 /[NO]DELETE

MCR Switches

/CO:n
 /[NO]DEL

SHOW PROCESSOR

Displays information about the initialized characteristics printers, and other devices under control of the Queue Manager.

Format

DCL>SHOW PROCESSOR/qualifier
 MCR>QUE [processorname:]/switch

DCL Qualifiers

processorname[:]
 /PRINT or /DEVICE
 /INPUT or /CARD__READER

MCR Switches

/LI:DEV
 /LI:DEV:P
 /LI:DEV:I

SHOW QUEUE

SHOW QUEUE displays information about QMG print jobs.

Format

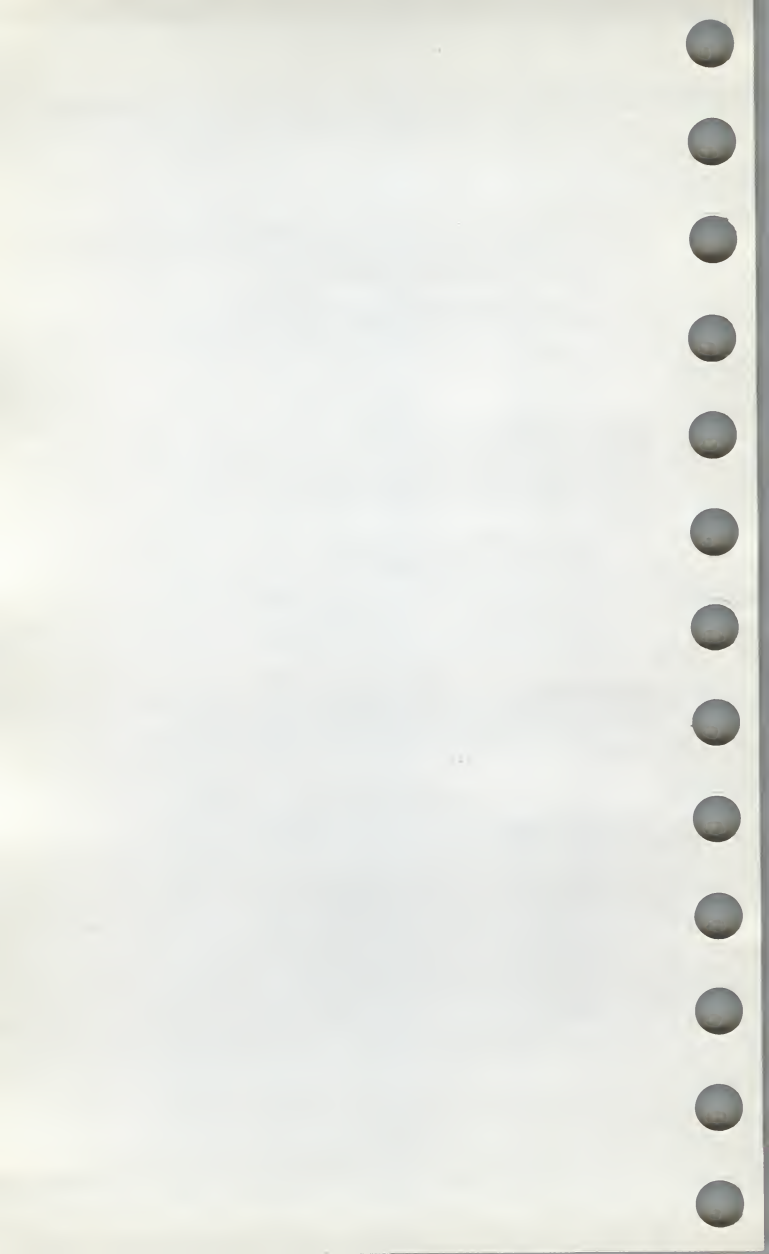
DCL>SHOW QUEUE [queueename]/qualifier[s]
 MCR>QUE [queueename:][[uic]][jobname]/switch[s]

DCL Qualifiers

/FULL
 /FILES
 /BRIEF
 /DEVICE
 /ENTRY:nnn
 /FORMS[:n]
 /NAME:jobname
 /OWNER__UIC:uic
 /PRINT

MCR Switches

/FU
 /LI
 /BR
 /LI:P
 /EN:nnn
 /FO[:n]
 jobname
 [uic]
 /LI:P



ZAP COMMAND AND SWITCH SUMMARY

Invoke ZAP before you enter the ZAP command line, using the following format:

`ddnn:[ufd]filename,filetype;version[/sw...]`

You cannot enter a file specification on the command line when you invoke ZAP.

In this command, the file specification is the task image file to be examined or modified. The default file type is .TSK and the default version is the latest one.

ZAP command lines use the following switches:

ABSOLUTE `ddnn:filespec/AB`

Specifies absolute mode.

LIST `ddnn:filespec/LI`

Displays the overlay segment table for an overlaid task image file.

READ-ONLY `ddnn:filespec/RO`

Specifies read-only mode.

ZAP Open/Close Commands

ZAP uses the following commands to examine or modify a task image file:

/ (slash)

Opens a location, displays its contents in octal, and stores the contents of the location in the Quantity Register (Q). If the location is odd, it is opened as a byte.

" (quotation mark)

Opens a location, displays the contents of the location as two ASCII characters, and stores the contents of the location in the Quantity Register (Q).

% (percent sign)

Opens a location, displays the contents of the location in Radix-50 format, and stores the contents of the location in the Quantity Register (Q).

\ (backslash)

Opens a location as a byte, displays the contents of the location in octal, and stores the contents of the location in the Quantity Register (Q).

ZAP Command and Switch Summary

(apostrophe)

Opens a location, displays the contents as one ASCII character, and stores the contents of the location in the Quantity Register (Q).

<RET> (RETURN key)

Closes the current location as modified and opens the next sequential location if no other values or commands are on the command line. ZAP commands take effect only after you press the RETURN key.

or (circumflex or up arrow)

Closes the currently open location as modified and opens the preceding location.

— (underscore)

Closes the currently open location as modified, uses the contents of the location, as an offset from the current location, and opens the new location.

@ (at sign)

Closes the currently open location as modified, uses the contents of the location as an absolute address, and opens that location.

> (right angle bracket)

Closes the currently open location as modified, interprets the low-order byte of the contents of the location as the relative branch offset, and opens the target location of the branch.

< (left angle bracket)

Closes the currently open location as modified, returns to the location from which the last series of underscore (—), at sign (@), and/or right angle bracket (>) commands began, and opens the next sequential location.

General-Purpose Commands

X

Exits from ZAP and returns control to the CLI.

K

Calculates the offset in bytes between an address and the value contained in a Relocation Register, displays the offset value, and stores it in the Quantity Register (Q).

O

Displays the jump and branch displacements from the current location to a target location.

=

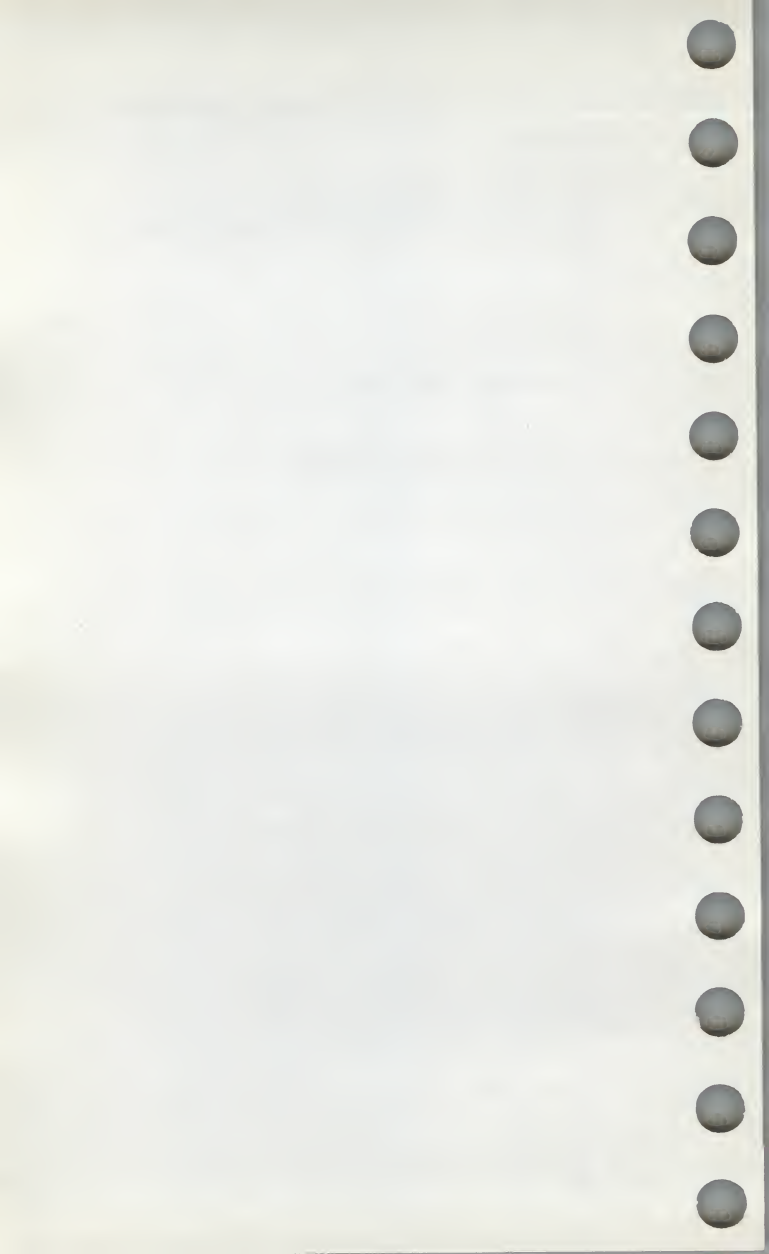
Displays in octal the value of the expression to the left of the equal sign.

V

Verifies the contents of the current location.

R

Sets the value of a Relocation Register.



MONITOR CONSOLE ROUTINE (MCR) COMMANDS

In this section, (P) indicates that a command format or keyword is privileged.

ABORT ABO taskname [/keyword]

Keyword: PMD

Terminates execution of the specified task. You can request a postmortem dump with the /PMD keyword.

ACTIVE ACT [/keyword]

Keywords: ALL
 TERM=TTnn:

Displays on the terminal all tasks issued from that terminal, all tasks active in the system, or all tasks issued from a specified terminal.

ACTIVE TASK LIST ATL [taskname]

Displays the name and status of all active tasks in the system, or the status of the particular task specified.

ALLOCATE ALL dd[nn:][=l|nn:][/keyword]

Keywords: TERM=TTnn:
 TYPE=dev

Establishes the specified device as the user's private device on multiuser protection systems. Privileged users can allocate a device to any terminal, using the /TERM keyword, but nonprivileged users can only allocate devices to their own terminals.

Specifying dd allocates the first logical unit of the dd-type device (for example, DM1:). Specifying the /TYPE keyword allocates the first available dev-type device (for example, RK07). Specifying =l|nn: creates a logical device name and assigns it to the physical device being allocated.

ALLOCATE CHECKPOINT SPACE (P) ACS ddnn:/BLKS=n.

Allocates or discontinues a checkpoint file on disk for systems that support the dynamic allocation of checkpoint space. The /BLKS keyword specifies the number of blocks to be allocated to the checkpoint file. Use n=0 to discontinue use of a checkpoint file.

Monitor Console Routine (MCR) Commands

ALTER ALT taskname[/keyword] (P)

Keywords: PRI=static and running priority
RPR=running priority only

Changes the static or running priority of an installed task.

ASSIGN ASN ppn:=l1nn: [/keyword]

Keywords: GBL
LOGIN
TERM=TTnn:

Defines, displays, or deletes logical device assignments as follows:

Local assign operations

ASN ppn:=l1nn:
ASN ppn:=l1nn:/TERM=TTnn: (P)

Login assign operations

ASN ppn:=l1nn:/LOGIN (P)
ASN ppn:=l1nn:/LOGIN/TERM = TTnn: (P)

Global assign operations

ASN ppn:=l1nn:/GBL (P)

Local display operations

ASN

Login display operations

ASN /TERM=TTnn: (P)

Global display operations

ASN /GBL (P)

Local delete operations

ASN =
ASN = l1nn:

Login delete operations

ASN = /LOGIN (P)
 ASN = /LOGIN/TERM=TTnn: (P)
 ASN = /TERM=TTnn: (P)
 ASN = /lInn:/TERM=TTnn: (P)
 ASN = /lInn:/LOGIN (P)
 ASN = /lInn:/LOGIN/TERM=TTnn: (P)

Global delete operations

ASN = /GBL (P)
 ASN = lInn:/GBL (P)

BLOCK BLK taskname

Declares that the specified task is temporarily ineligible to execute or to compete for memory resources. Nonprivileged users can block tasks running only from their own terminals. Privileged users can block any task. However, ACP tasks, CLI tasks, tasks being aborted, and halted tasks cannot be blocked.

BOOT BOO [filespec] (P)

Bootstraps a system that exists as a task image file on a Files-11 volume.

BREAKPOINT TO XTD (P) BRK

Passes control to the Executive Debugging Tool (XDT).

BROADCAST BRO TTnn: message
 BRO @filespec
 BRO ALL:message (P)
 BRO LOG:message (P)

Displays the specified message at one terminal for a nonprivileged user, or at a number of terminals for a privileged user.

BYE **BYE [/keyword]**
 Keyword: [NO]HOLD

Logs the user out of a multiuser protection system, optionally specifying that the full-duplex terminal driver not hang up a remote line or that DECnet not break the connection.

Monitor Console Routine (MCR) Commands

CANCEL CAN taskname

Cancels time-based initiation of a task. Privileged users can cancel any task but nonprivileged users only can cancel tasks that they initiated.

COMMAND LINE INTERPRETER CLI /keyword=cliname

Keywords: DISABLE=cliname
 ELIM=cliname or ELIM=*
 ENABLE=cliname
 INIT=cliname[/subkeyword(s)]
 Subkeywords: CPR="string"
 DISABLE
 DPR="string"
 LGO
 MESSAGE
 NULL
 PRIV
 PROMPT
 QUIET
 RESTRICT
 SNGL
 TASK=taskname
 MESSAGE=cliname:"message-text"
 SHOW
 UNOVER

Sets up for use a command line interpreter other than MCR, such as DCL or a user-written CLI.

CLOCK QUEUE CLQ[UEUE]

Displays on the entering terminal information about tasks currently in the clock queue.

DEALLOCATE DEA [ddnn:]

Releases a private (allocated) device where ddnn: is the device name and unit number. Privileged users can deallocate any device, but nonprivileged users can only deallocate devices that they have allocated. If no device is specified, the command deallocates all of the user's allocated devices.

DEVICES **DEV [/keyword]**
 DEV dd:
 DEV ddnn:

Keyword: **LOG**

Displays symbolic names of all devices or of all devices of a particular type, or the name of a specific device. The /LOG keyword displays all of the logged-in terminals.

DIGITAL COMMAND LANGUAGE **DCL** **command-line**

Allows you to issue DCL commands from a terminal that is set to MCR.

DISMOUNT **DMO ddnn:[["label"]]/keyword(s)]**

Keywords: **DEV (P)**
 USER
 TERM=TTnn: (P)
 LOCK=option

Tells the file system to mark the volume for dismount and to release the control blocks. Privileged users can dismount any volume, but nonprivileged users can dismount only devices that they have mounted.

FIX IN MEMORY (P) **FIX taskname**

Loads and locks a task into its partition.

GROUP GLOBAL EVENT FLAGS **FLA[GS][ggg]/keyword]]**

Keywords: **CRE**
 ELIM

For privileged users, creates or eliminates global event flags for any group. For nonprivileged users, creates or eliminates group global flags only for their own login group. Any user can display all of the group global event flags.

HELLO/LOGIN **HEL uic/password**
 HEL username/password
 LOG uic/password
 LOG username/password

Logs you in on a terminal to access a multiuser system.

Monitor Console Routine (MCR) Commands

HELP **HELP** [/keyword] [qualifier] [qualifier 2] ... [qualifier 9]
HELP % [qualifier] [qualifier 2] ... [qualifier 9]

Keywords: CLI:cliname
DCL
FIL:[filespec]
GRO
LOC
MCR
OUT:filespec

Displays the contents of a help file on the issuing terminal.

HOME **HOM** ddnn:volume-label/keyword(s)

Keywords: DENS=density
EXT=block-count
FPRO=[system,owner,group,world]
LRU=directory-count
MXF=file-count
NAME=new-volume-label
OVR (P)
OWNER=[g,m]
PRO=[system,owner,group,world]
UIC=[g,m]
WIN=retrieval-pointer-count
VI

Modifies certain fields in the home block of a Files-11 disk volume.

INITIALIZE VOLUME **INI** ddnn:["]volume-label["] [/keyword(s)]

Keywords: ACCESS="character"
BAD=[option]
DENS=density
EXT=block-count
FPRO=[system,owner,group,world]
INDX=index-file-position
INF=initial-index-file-size
LRU=directory-count
MXF=file-count
OWNER=[g,m] or OWNER="owner"
PRO=[system,owner,group,world]
UIC=[group,member]
WIN=retrieval-pointer-count
VI

Produces a Files-11 volume on disk, magnetic tape, or DECTape. On multiuser protection systems, you can initialize volumes only on devices that you allocated.

INSTALL INS [\$]filespec[/keyword(s)] (P)

Keywords: CKP=option
 CLI=option
 INC=size
 IOP=option
 PAR=pname
 PMD=option
 PRI=number
 SLV=option
 TASK=taskname

Makes a specified task known to the system.

LOAD LOA dd:[/keyword(s)] (P)

Keywords: PAR=parname
 SIZE=parsize
 HIGH

Reads a nonresident device driver into memory and constructs the linkages required to allow access to the device.

LOGICAL UNIT NUMBERS LUN[S] taskname

Displays the static LUN assignments for a specified task.

MOUNT

Allows the file system software access to a physical device.

Files-11 disk or DECTape format:

MOU ddnn:[volume][/keyword(s)]

Keywords: ACP=option
 DENS=density
 EXT=block-count
 FOR
 FPRO=[system,owner,group,world]
 LOCK=option
 LRU=directory-count
 OVR (P)
 PARM="user parameters"
 PRO=option

Monitor Console Routine (MCR) Commands

Keywords: PUB
[NO]SHARE
UIC=[uic]
UNL
VI (volume information)
[NO]WAIT
WIN =option
[NO]WRITE

Files-11 (ANSI) magnetic tape format:

MOU device-list:[file-set-ID][/keyword(s)]

Keywords: ACP=option
BS=n
CC=option
DENS=density
FOR
FPRO=[system,owner,group,world]
[NO]HDR3
[NO]LABEL
LOCK= option
OVR (P)
OVREXP (P)
OVRFSID (P)
PARM= "user parameters"
PRO= option
PUB
RS= n
[NO]SHARE
TR= option
UIC=[uic]
VI
VOL= (list)
[NO]WAIT
[NO]WRITE

OPEN REGISTER (P) OPE[N] mem-addr[+/ -n][/keyword]
mem-addr /contents [ctrl-char][value]term

Keywords: TASK=taskname
PAR=partitionname
KNL
DRV=dd:

Allows examination and optional modification of a register in memory.

PARTITION DEFINITIONS PAR[TITIONS]

Displays a description of each memory partition in the system.

REASSIGN (P) REA taskname lun ddnn:

Reassigns a task's static logical unit numbers from one physical device to another.

REDIRECT (P) RED noddnn:=oddnn:

Redirects all I/O requests from one physical device unit to another (from o to n).

REMOVE (P) REM [ddnn:] taskname

Deletes an entry (task name) from the System Task Directory (STD) and thereby removes the task from the system. The optional device specification indicates the device from which the task was installed.

RESUME RES taskname

Allows nonprivileged users to continue execution of a suspended task that was initiated from the entering terminal. Privileged users can resume any suspended task.

RUN RUN taskname [/UIC=[uic]]
RUN taskname dtime [/RSI=magu//UIC=[uic]] (P)
RUN taskname sync [dtime//RSI=magu//UIC=[uic]] (P)
RUN taskname atime [/RSI=magu//UIC=[uic]] (P)
RUN [ddnn:][\$] filespec [/keyword(s)]

Keywords: CKP=option
 CMD="command-line"
 EST=option
 INC=size
 IOP=option
 PAR=pname
 PMD=option
 PRI=number (P)
 SLV=option
 TASK=taskname
 UIC=[g,m]

Initiates execution of a task, either immediately or at one of several time-dependent intervals.

Monitor Console Routine (MCR) Commands

SAVE (P) SAV [/keyword(s)]

Keywords: WB
MOU="string"
SFILE="filespec"

Copies the current system image into the system image file from which the current system was booted.

SET SET /keyword=values

Keywords: ABAUD[=TTnn:]
BRO[=TTnn:]
BUF=ddnn:[size]
CLI=TTnn:[cli]
CRT[=TTnn:]
DCL[=TTnn:]
EBC[=TTnn:]
ECHO[=TTnn:]
ESCSEQ[=TTnn:]
FDX[=TTnn:]
FORMFEED[=TTnn:]
HFILL=TTnn:[value]
HHT[=TTnn:]
HOLD[=TTnn:]
LINES=TTnn:[value]
LOGON (P)
LOWER=[ddnn:]
MAIN=pname
MAXEXT[=size] (P)
MAXPKT[=n]
MCR[=TTnn:]
NETUIC[=uic]
PLCTL[=high][:low][:[frsiz]:basep]]] (P)
POOL[=top]
PRIV[=TTnn:]
PUB=[ddnn:]
REMOTE[=TTnn:[speed]]
RPA[=TTnn:]
SLAVE[=TTnn:]
SPEED=TTnn:[recv:xmit]
SUB=mname:sname
SYSUIC[=uic]
TERM=TTnn:[value]
TOP=pname:value
TYPEAHEAD[=TTnn:]
UIC[=[uic]:TTnn:]

Keywords: UIC[=TTnn:]
VFILL[=TTnn:]
WCHK[=ddnn:]
WRAP[=TTnn:]

Affects characteristics of the system, tasks, and devices. Privileged users can alter the characteristics of any device or task, but nonprivileged users can only alter characteristics for devices and tasks allocated to them. All users can display information.

SYSTEM SERVICE MESSAGE (P) SSM message

Inserts text into the error log file.

TASK LIST TAL [taskname]

Displays the names and status of all tasks installed in the system or of a specific task.

TASKLIST TAS [taskname]//DEV=ddnn:]

Describes each task installed in the system, a specific task, or one or more tasks installed from a specific device.

**TIME TIM [hrs:mins[:secs]] [m1/day/year]
[hrs:mins[:secs]] [day-m2-year]**

For privileged users, sets and displays the date and time for the system. For nonprivileged users, only displays them.

USER FILE DIRECTORY UFD ddnn:[volume-label][g,m]//keyword(s)]

Keywords: ALLOC=number
PRO=[system,owner,group,world]

Creates a User File Directory (UFD) on a Files-11 volume and enters its name into the Master File Directory (MFD). Privileged users can create UFDs on any mounted volume, but nonprivileged users can create UFDs only on a volume mounted on a device that they have allocated.

UNBLOCK UNB [taskname]

Continues the execution of a previously blocked task. Nonprivileged users can unblock tasks running only from their own terminals. Privileged users can unblock any task.

UNFIX UNF taskname (P)

Frees a fixed task from memory.

Monitor Console Routine (MCR) Commands

UNLOAD UNL dd: (P)

Removes a loadable device driver from memory.

UNS[TOP] taskname

Continues execution of a task previously stopped internally by the Executive. Nonprivileged users can unstop tasks running only from their own terminals. Privileged users can unstop any task.

DIGITAL COMMAND LANGUAGE (DCL)

In this section, (P) indicates that a command format or keyword is privileged.

ABORT **ABORT[/COMMAND][qualifier[s]] commandname**
 ABORT/TASK[/qualifier] taskname

Command

Qualifiers: /COMMAND
 /TASK
 /[NO]POSTMORTEM

Default: /COMMAND

Forces an orderly end to a running task or to the action of a specific command.

ALLOCATE **ALLOCATE[/qualifier[s]] dd[nn:] [logicalname]**

Command

Qualifiers: /TERMINAL:ttn: (P)
 /TYPE:devicetype

Default: NONE

Declares a specified device to be a private device. You can allocate devices by logical name or physical name. If you omit the unit number and colon, the first available device of that class is allocated.

APPEND **APPEND[/qualifier[s]] infile[,s] outfile**

Command

Qualifiers: /DATE:dd-mmm-yy
 /SINCE:dd-mmm-yy
 /THROUGH:dd-mmm-yy
 /SINCE:dd-mmm-yy/THROUGH:dd-mmm-yy
 /TODAY
 /EXCLUDE:filespec

Default: NONE

Appends to an existing sequential file records from one or more sequential files. The file specification for the EXCLUDE qualifier can include wildcards. These qualifiers for specifying date ranges, plus the /EXCLUDE qualifier, are also accepted on the COPY, DELETE, DIRECTORY, PURGE, RENAME, SET PROTECTION, TYPE, and UNLOCK commands.

DIGITAL Command Language (DCL)

ASSIGN **ASSIGN[/qualifier[s]] ddnn: logical ddnn:**

Command

Qualifiers: /LOCAL
 /LOGIN (P)
 /GLOBAL (P)
 /SYSTEM (P)
 /TERMINAL:tnn: (P)

Default: /LOCAL

Associates a logical name with a physical device, pseudo device, or other logical device. All references to the logical name are resolved by the system to the associated physical device, pseudo device, or logical device.

ASSIGN/QUEUE (P) ASSIGN/QUEUE queueName processorName

Establishes a path between a queue and a processor in the Queue Manager subsystem.

ASSIGN/REDIRECT (P) ASSIGN/REDIRECT oldddnn: newddnn:

Redirects output from one physical device to another. You can also redirect a physical device to a pseudo device, or vice versa.

ASSIGN/TASK (P) ASSIGN/TASK:taskName ddnn: lun

Reassigns an installed task's Logical Unit Numbers (LUNs) from one physical device to another. The reassignment overrides the static LUN assignments in the task's disk image file. You cannot change the LUNs of an active task.

BACKUP BACKUP[qualifier[s]] source:[filespec[s]]dest:

Command Qualifiers:

Group 1: Selective Backup and Restore

/AFTER:(dd-mmm-yy hh:mm)	Use with /CREATED or with
/BEFORE:(dd-mmm-yy hh:mm)	/MODIFIED.
/CREATED	
/EXCLUDE	
/MODIFIED	
/NEW__VERSION	
/[NO]REPLACE	

Command Qualifiers:

Group 2: Initialization

/ACCESSED:n	n is default number of FCBs on each volume
/BADBLOCKS:arg	
AUTOMATIC	
MANUAL	
OVERRIDE	
/EXTENSION:n	default n=5
/FILE__PROTECTION:code	default is same protection as input volume
/HEADERS:n	
/INDEX:arg	Specifies location of INDEXF.SYS on volume; default is same position as involume
BEGINNING	
MIDDLE	
END	
n	Logical block n
/[NO]INITIALIZE	
/MAXIMUM__FILES:n	
/WINDOWS:n	default is same number of mapping pointers (windows) as input volume

Group 3: Tape Control

/APPEND	
/SAVE__SET:name	Default is name of disk volume being backed up
/DENSITY:arg	
800	Default density = 800 bpi (if unit supports two densities; otherwise default is density of the particular unit.)
1600	
6250	
/ERROR__LIMIT:n	
Default n = 25	
/LABEL:TAPE:volumelabel	
/LENGTH:n	Default n = physical length of the output tape
/REWIND	Rewinds first tape of tape set before executing the command line; may use with /APPEND

Group 4: Verification

/COMPARE
/VERIFY

DIGITAL Command Language (DCL)

Command Qualifiers:

Group 5: Display

/LIST

/[NO]LOG

/LOG goes to T1; default is
/NOLOG

Group 6: Disk Processing

/LABEL:arg

 INPUT:volumelabel

 [OUTPUT:]volumelabel

/LABEL:OUTPUT is default; if the
only volumelabel in command line
is outvolume, /LABEL:volumelabel
will do

/MOUNTED

/[NO]PRESERVE

Default /PRESERVE

Backs up and restores Files-11 volumes. It transfers files from a volume to a backup volume and retrieves files from the backup volume. BACKUP works through the Backup and Restore Utility (BRU).

BASIC BASIC[/qualifier]

Command

Qualifiers: /B11 (BASIC-11)
 /BP2 (BASIC-PLUS-2)
 /USING:userbasic

Invokes an interpreter or compiler for the BASIC language, if present.

**BROADCAST BROADCAST ttnn: message
 BROADCAST @indirectspec
 BROADCAST[/qualifier] message**

Command

Qualifiers: /ALL (P)
 /LOGGED__IN (P)

Displays the specified message at one or more terminals.

CANCEL CANCEL taskname

Eliminates entries from the clock queue. CANCEL does not affect a currently executing task, but only the pending entries in the clock queue.

COBOL COBOL[/qualifier[s]] filespec[,filespec[s]]**Command**

Qualifiers: /([NO])LIST[:filespec] Default is NOLIST
 /([NO])OBJECT[:filespec] Default is OBJECT
 /([NO])ANSI__FORMAT Source in conventional
 format
 /([NO])CHECK No bounds checking
 /([NO])CM6 No COMPUTATIONAL-6
 /([NO])CROSS__REFERENCE
 /LARGE__SYMBOL__TABLE[:n] default n=1;
 /NAMES:xx 2 character kernel (xx) for pro-
 gram section names.
 /NEST:n depth of nested performs; default
 n=10
 /([NO])OVERLAY
 /([NO])POOL__LITERALS
 /([NO])READONLY Default is noREADONLY
 /([NO])SHOW:(arg[,s]) Specifies additions to
 listings
 COPY__LIST Source statements from
 library
 MAP Special map
 VERB__LOCATION Location of each
 program verb
 /USING:user compiler
 /WARNINGS Warning and fatal diagnostics printed
 /NOWARNINGS Fatal diagnostics only printed

Invokes a COBOL compiler, if present.

CONTINUE CONTINUE[/qualifier] [taskname]

CONTINUE resumes execution of a previously suspended task. Taskname defaults to TTnn.

CONVERT CONVERT[/qualifier[s]] infile outfile**Command**

Qualifiers: /([NO])APPEND
 /BLOCK__SIZE:n Default is 512
 /([NO])FIXED__CONTROL Default is NOFIXED__
 CONTROL
 /([NO])IDENTIFICATION Default is NOIDENTIFICATION

DIGITAL Command Language (DCL)

Command

Qualifiers: /INDEXED Outfile is indexed
 /KEY[:n] default=1
 /[NO]LOG__FILE[:filespec] NOLOG__FILE is default.
 /[NO]MASS__INSERT
 /MERGE
 /PAD[:[#]arg] Pad infile records to outfile length.
 Default pad character is blank.

 /RELATIVE
 /[NO]REPLACE
 /SEQUENTIAL
 /[NO]TRUNCATE NOTRUNCATE is default

Invokes the RMSCNV utility which moves records from one file to another. RMSCNV reads records from an input file and writes them to an output file. The action of RMSCNV depends on the organization - sequential, relative, or indexed - of the two files, and on the qualifiers you include in the CONVERT command. See the main text and the RMS-11 documentation supplied with your system for more information.

COPY COPY Infile[s] outfile[s]

Command

Qualifiers: /BLOCK__SIZE:n n is octal unless terminated
 with decimal point

 /[NO]CONTIGUOUS
 /OWN makes outfile UIC owner
 of copy

 /REPLACE
 /[NO]SPAN__BLOCKS

Copies files. Unless specified otherwise, COPY preserves the file organization of the input file: that is, indexed files are copied as indexed files, and so forth. See also the CONVERT command. See APPEND command description for other qualifiers.

CREATE CREATE filespec

Creates a sequential file in a directory on a file-structured device. After you issue the command, you can immediately enter text. If you want an empty file, enter a CTRL/Z.

CREATE/DIRECTORY CREATE/DIRECTORY[/qualifier] [ddnn:] [g,m]

Command

Qualifiers: /ALLOCATION:n Entries for n files
 /PROTECTION:code
 /LABEL:volumelabel

Creates a User File Directory (UFD) on a Files-11 volume and enters its name in the volume's Master File Directory (MFD). Nonprivileged users can only create directories on mounted volumes on their own private (allocated) devices.

DEALLOCATE DEALLOCATE[/qualifier] [ddnn:]

Command

Qualifiers: /ALL

Frees all devices
allocated by TI

/DEVICE

Counteracts ALLOCATE and frees a private device for access by others.

DEASSIGN DEASSIGN[/qualifier[s]] logicalddnn:

Command

Qualifiers: /ALL

Combine with any other qualifier
Default

/LOCAL

/LOGIN

/GLOBAL (P)

/SYSTEM (P)

Synonym for global

/TERMINAL:ttn: (P)

Deletes logical-device assignments. DEASSIGN disassociated logical names from physical device names, pseudo device names, or logical device names created by ASSIGN.

DEASSIGN/QUEUE (P) DEASSIGN/QUEUE queue name processor name

Counteracts ASSIGN/QUEUE. It is used to eliminate the path from a queue to a processor in the Queue Manager subsystem.

DELETE DELETE[/qualifier[s]]

Command

Qualifiers: /[NO]LOG

Lists deleted files on TI:

/[NO]QUERY

Deletes specified versions of files and releases the storage space that the files occupy. See APPEND command description for other qualifiers.

DELETE/ENTRY DELETE/ENTRY:n[/qualifier]

Command

Qualifier: /FILE__POSITION:n

Deletes QMG jobs by entry number.

DELETE/JOB DELETE/JOB[/qualifier] queueuname [[g,m]]jobname

Command

Qualifier: /FILE__POSITION:n

Deletes QMG jobs by queue name and job name.

DELETE/PROCESSOR (P) DELETE/PROCESSOR:arg processorname

Arguments: APPLICATIONS__PROCESSOR

BATCH__PROCESSOR

CARD__READER Synonym for input

DEVICE Synonym for printer

INPUT Synonym for card__reader

PRINTER Synonym for device

Deletes print processors, output despoolers, or batch processors from the Queue Manager subsystem by processor name or device name. This command also sets the device unspooled.

DELETE/QUEUE (P) DELETE/QUEUE queueuname/ERASE

Deletes queues in the Queue Manager subsystem by name. See DELETE/JOB and DELETE/ENTRY to delete jobs from queues.

DIFFERENCES DIFFERENCES infile1 infile2

Command

Qualifiers: /CHANGE__BAR[:n]

n is alternative octal
ASCII code of change-
bar character.
Default is 041 (!)

/IGNORE:arg

BLANK__LINES

COMMENTS

Comments begin with

FORM__FEEDS

SPACING

any group of tabs and
blanks equals one blank

TRAILING__BLANKS

/LINES:n

n line must be the same
for a match.

/[NO]NUMBERS

Line numbers in output
file

/OUTPUT:filespec

Names output file; Tl: is
default.

/SLP[:audittrail]

Compares two ASCII (text) files line by line to determine if parallel records (lines) are identical, and produces a listing of the differences, if any, between the files.

DIRECTORY **DIRECTORY[/format[/destination[otherqual[s]]filespec[s]]]****Command****Qualifiers:** **Format**

/ATTRIBUTES	RMS-11 attributes
/BRIEF	
/FREE [ddnn:]	Free blocks on volume; default volume is SY:
/FULL	
/SUMMARY	Blocks used and allocated

Destination

/OUTPUT[:filespec]	Names output file; T1: is default
/PRINTER	Output to printer

Other qualifiers

/DATE:dd-mmm-yy	
/SINCE:dd-mmm-yy	
/THROUGH:dd-mmm-yy	
/SINCE:dd-mmm-yy/THROUGH:dd-mmm-yy	
/TODAY	
/EXCLUDE:filespec	Filespec, can include wildcards

Displays information on files in directories (UFDs). See APPEND command description for other qualifiers.

DISMOUNT **DISMOUNT ddnn: [label]****Command****Qualifiers:** **/ALL**

Dismount all devices mounted
by user

/PUBLIC (P)

Dismount all users
from volume

/SYSTEM

Synonym for /PUBLIC

Marks the volume mounted on the specified device as logically off line and disconnected from the file system.

EDIT **EDIT[/qualifier] [edit-input]****Command**

Qualifier: /EDI
 /KED
 /K52
 /MAKE
 /MUNG

Line text editor; default
Unbundled KED editor
VT52 version of KED
Unsupported TECO function
Unsupported TECO function

DIGITAL Command Language (DCL)

Command

Qualifiers: /OUTPUT:filespec	Use with KED and K52
/CREATE	Use with KED and K52
/SOS	Unsupported Son of Stopgap
/TECO	Unsupported Text Editor and Corrector
/USING:yyy	Unsupported user editor

Invokes an editor. See also EDIT/EDT and EDIT/SLP for those editors.

EDIT/EDT EDIT/EDT[/qualifier[s]] filespec

Command

Qualifiers: /[NO]COMMAND[:filespec]	Default is /COMMAND: EDTINI.EDT
/[NO]JOURNAL[:filespec]	
/[NO]OUTPUT[:filespec]	
/[NO]READ_ONLY	Default is /NOREAD_ONLY
/[NO]RECOVER	Default is /NORECOVER

Invokes EDT, the DEC Standard Editor.

EDIT/SLP EDIT/SLP[/qualifier[s]] filespec

Command

Qualifiers: /[NO]AUDIT[: (arg[s])]	Default is /AUDIT: (POS:80:512Z:8)
POSITION:n	n<=132.
SIZE:n	n<=14.
/CHECKSUM[:n]	
/[NO]LIST[:filespec]	
/[NO]OUTPUT[:filespec]	
/[NO]REPORT	Report truncation lines by audit trail
/[NO]TAB	Right-justify with tabs or spaces. /NOTAB is default
/[NO]TRUNCATE[:n]	Deletes audit trails and trailing characters

Invokes the Source Language Input Program (SLP), a program-maintenance editor.

FIX (P) FIX taskname

Causes an installed task or region to be loaded and locked into memory.

FORTRAN FORTRAN[/qualifier[s]] filespec[s]**Command****Qualifiers:**

/[NO]CHECK	F4P and F77
/CODE:arg	FOR; arguments are mutually exclusive
EAE	
EIS	
FIS	
THREADED	
/CONTINUATIONS:n	F4P and F77; n=0-99 continuation lines
/[NO]DLINES	Compile D-lines
/[NO]EXTEND	F4P and F77; accepts 80 columns
/FOR	FORTRAN-IV
/F4P	FORTRAN-IV-PLUS
/[NO]F77	FORTRAN-77; /NOF77 is F4P
/IDENTIFICATION	Compiler and version number
/[NO]I4	I4 is 2-word variables; default is /NOI4
/[NO]LINE__NUMBERS	
/[NO]LIST[:filespec]	Default is /NOLIST
/MACHINE__CODE	
/MAP	
/[NO]OBJECT[:filespec]	Default is /OBJECT
/[NO]SHAREABLE	F4P and F77. Multiuser task
/SOURCE	
/[NO]TRACEBACK:arg	F4P and F77
ALL	Same as LINES
BLOCKS	
LINES	Same as ALL
NAMES	
NONE	
/USING:usercompiler	
/[NO]VECTORS	FOR; default is /VECTORS
/[NO]WARNINGS	FOR; default is /WARNINGS
/WORK__FILES:n	F4P and F77; n is maximum number of temporary files.

Invokes a FORTRAN compiler, if present. The default is FORTRAN-IV.

DIGITAL Command Language (DCL)

HELP HELP[/qualifier[s]] [%] [parameter1] [...parameter9]

Command

Qualifiers:	/OUTPUT:filespec	Default is /OUTPUT:TI;
	/LOCAL	Help file is in default UFD;
	/GROUP	Help file is in [g,1]; g is
	/CLI:cliname	your group number
	/MCR	Default for MCR terminals
	/DCL	Default for DCL terminals
	/FILE:filespec	Names file containing help text
	/filename	Defaults to LB:[1,2]filename.HLP

Displays information about your system. Help for MCR, DCL, and most utilities is supplied with the system. Your system may also have help for an alternate CLI, as well as local, group, or other special help.

HOLD/ENTRY HOLD/ENTRY:n

Holds a QMG job in its queue by entry number.

HOLD/JOB HOLD/JOB queueName [[g,m]]jobName

Holds a QMG job in its queue by queue name and job name.

INITIALIZE INITIALIZE[/qualifier[s]] ddnn: volumeLabel

Command

Qualifiers:	/BAD__BLOCKS:arg	
	AUTOMATIC	
	MANUAL	
	OVERRIDE	
	/DENSITY:arg	
	800	
	1600	
	6250	
	/EXTENSION:n	Extend files by n blocks; default n=5.
	/FILE__PROTECTION:code	
	/HEADERS:n	
	/INDEX:arg	Locates index file on volume
	BEGINNING	Default for tapes & DEC tapes
	MIDDLE	Default for disks
	END	
	n	Logical block n
	/MAXIMUM__FILES:n	
	/PROTECTION:code	
	/[NO]LOG	Displays volume information
	/WINDOWS:n	Default n=7.

Produces a volume in Files-11 format. See also INITIALIZE/UPDATE. You can mount the volume /FOREIGN on RSX-11M, but it is not required. Nonprivileged users must allocate the device.

INITIALIZE/PROCESSOR (Output)

INITIALIZE/PROCESSOR:arg[/qualifier[s]] processorname (P)

Arguments: APPLICATIONS__PROCESSOR
BATCH__PROCESSOR
DEVICE
PRINTER

Command

Qualifiers: /FLAG__PAGE:n n can be 0-2; default is 1
/FORMS:n n can be 0-255; default is 0
/[NO]SHAREABLED Default is NOSHAREABLE
/[NO]LOWERCASE Default is LOWERCASE
/[NO]UPPERCASE

The output form of the INITIALIZE/PROCESSOR command creates, names, and starts an output despooler or batch processor.

INITIALIZE/PROCESSOR (Input)

INITIALIZE/PROCESSOR:arg[/qualifier[s]] processorname (P)

Arguments: CARD__READER INPUT is synonym
INPUT CARD__READER is synonym

Command

Qualifiers: /BATCH__QUEUE:queueuname
/CONSOLE:ddnn:
/PRINTER__QUEUE:queueuname

The input form of the INITIALIZE/PROCESSOR command creates, names, and starts an input spooler or card-reader processor.

INITIALIZE/QUEUE INITIALIZE/QUEUE queueuname

Command

Qualifiers: /BATCH
/PRINTER

INITIALIZE/QUEUE creates, names, and starts a queue in the Queue Manager subsystem.

**INITIALIZE/UPDATE INITIALIZE/UPDATE[/qualifier[s]] ddnn:
volumelabel**

Command

Qualifiers: /ACCESSED:n
 /DENSITY:arg
 800
 1600
 6250
 /EXTENSION:n Extend full files by n
 blocks
 /FILE__PROTECTION:code
 /OWNER:[g,m]
 /MAXIMUM__FILES:n
 /PROTECTION:code
 /SHOW
 /VOLUME__LABEL:newvolumelabel
 /WINDOWS:n Mapping pointers to file
 windows; default is 7.

Invokes the HOME utility to alter values in the Volume Home Block without affecting the other data on the volume. INITIALIZE/UPDATE is only for disks and DECtapes in Files-11 format. You can mount the volume /FOREIGN, but it is not required.

INSTALL INSTALL[/qualifier[s]] [\$]filespec (P)

Command

Qualifiers: /[NO]CHECKPOINT
 /COMMAND:"taskcommand"
 /EXTENSION:n n (octal) additional
 words of address
 space
 /MULTIUSER__PARTITION:parname Read only portion
 /PARTITION:parname
 /[NO]POSTMORTEM
 /PRIORITY:n 0-250
 /READONLY__COMMON
 /[NO]SLAVE Default is /NOSLAVE
 /TASK__NAME:taskname 1-6 characters
 /UIC:[g,m]

Includes a task in the System Task Directory, thus making it known to the system.

LIBRARY **LIBRARY[/operation[/qualifier[s]]**
 LIBRARY @filespec

Creates and maintains user-written library files. The command has eight functions, each listed here as a separate command. See main text for more details on all functions and qualifiers.

LIBRARY/COMPRESS **LIBRARY/COMPRESS[: (arg[,s])] lib[newlib]**

Arguments: GLOBAL:n	Entry point table entries
MODULES:n	Module name table entries
BLOCKS:n	Size in 256-word blocks.

Physically deletes modules that have been logically deleted through LIBRARY/DELETE. You can rename the resulting compressed library. You can also use this command to copy a library and rename it.

LIBRARY/CREATE **LIBRARY/CREATE[: (arg[,s])[/qualifier[s]lib[infile[s]]]**

Arguments: GLOBAL:n	Entry point table entries
MODULES:n	Module name table entries
BLOCKS:n	Size in 256-word blocks

Command

Qualifiers: /[NO]GLOBALS
 /MACRO
 /OBJECT Identifies object library; default
 /SELECTIVE__SEARCH
 /SQUEEZE
 /UNIVERSAL

Creates a library and optionally inserts one or more modules into it.

LIBRARY/DELETE **LIBRARY/DELETE libspec module[,module[,s]]**

Deletes object modules from a library. See LIBRARY/REMOVE for removing global symbols (entry points) from a library.

LIBRARY/EXTRACT **LIBRARY/EXTRACT[/qualifier] libspec module[,s]**

Command

Qualifier: /OUTPUT[:filespec]

Reads one or more modules from a library and writes them to a specified output file. You can extract up to eight modules with a single command. If you extract more than one module, the modules are concatenated in the output file. Default output file is TI:

DIGITAL Command Language (DCL)

LIBRARY/INSERT LIBRARY/INSERT libspec filespec[s]

Command

Qualifiers /[NO]GLOBALS
 /SELECTIVE__SEARCH
 /SQUEEZE

Inserts modules from one or more files into a library.

LIBRARY/LIST LIBRARY/LIST[:filespec] libspec

Command

Qualifiers: /BRIEF
 /FULL
 /[NO]NAMES Names and global entry points

Lists the names of all modules in a library on your terminal or in an output file.

LIBRARY/REMOVE LIBRARY/REMOVE libspec global[,global[,s]]

Removes global symbols (entry points) from a library. See LIBRARY/DELETE for deleting object modules from a library.

LIBRARY/REPLACE LIBRARY/REPLACE libspec filespec[s]

Command

Qualifiers: /[NO]GLOBALS
 /SELECTIVE__SEARCH
 /SQUEEZE

Replaces a module in a library with a new modules of the same name and deletes the old module.

LINK LINK[/qualifier[s]] filespec[/qualifier[s]],filespec[s]]

Command

Qualifiers: /ANCILLARY__PROCESSOR[:n]
 /BASIC
 /[NO]CHECKPOINT:arg
 SYSTEM Checkpoints to [1,2]
 CORIMG.SYS
 TASK Checkpoints to task
 image file
 /CODE:(arg[s])
 EAE
 FPP
 PIC Same as POSITION__
 INDEPENDENT
 POSITION__INDEPENDENT Same as PIC

Command

Qualifiers: /COMPATIBLE
 /[NO]CROSS__REFERENCE
 /[NO]DEBUG[:filespec] Default is ODT
 /[NO]EXECUTABLE:filespec Same as /TASK
 /ERROR__LIMIT:n Stops task build after n errors
 /FAST
 /FULL__SEARCH
 /[NO]HEADER
 /IO__PAGE
 /LONG Long map
 /MAP[:filespec]
 /[NO]MEMORY__MANAGEMENT[:n] Default is /MEM
 /OPTIONS
 /OVERLAY__DESCRIPTION
 /POSTMORTEM
 /[NO]PRIVILEGED Default is /NOPRIV
 /[NO]RECEIVE
 /[NO]RESIDENT__OVERLAYS
 /SAVE Saves indirect file
 /SELECTIVE__SEARCH
 /[NO]SEGREGATE Default is /NOSEG
 /SEQUENTIAL
 /SHAREABLE[:arg] Multiuser task; default argument is TASK
 COMMON
 LIBRARY
 TASK
 /SLAVE
 /SLOW
 /SYMBOL__TABLE[:filespec]
 /[NO]SYSTEM__LIBRARY__DISPLAY Default is NOSYS
 /[NO]TASK[:filespec] Same as /EXECUTABLE
 /TKB /TKB is default
 /TRACE
 /[NO]WARNINGS Default is /WARNINGS
 /WIDE

File

Qualifiers: /[NO]CONCATENATE
 /DEFAULT__LIBRARY Names file to replace
 [1,1] SYSLIB.OLB
 Default is /GLOBALS
 /[NO]GLOBALS
 /LIBRARY
 /INCLUDE:(module1...,modulen)
 /OVERLAY__DESCRIPTION
 /SELECTIVE__SEARCH

DIGITAL Command Language (DCL)

Invokes the Task Builder, which links object modules and routines from user and system libraries to form an executable task.

LOGIN **LOGIN** **userid** **password**

Grants access to a multiuser protection system and establishes your privileges as a system user.

LOGOUT , **LOGOUT[/qualifier]**

Command

Qualifier: / [NO]HOLD

Holds remote line after
logout; default is /NOHOLD

Counteracts LOGIN. LOGOUT also aborts any nonprivileged tasks running from the terminal, and dismounts any volumes and deallocates any private devices allocated from the terminal.

MCR **MCR** mcrcommand

Enters an MCR command from a DCL terminal without leaving DCL.

MACRO **MACRO**[/qualifier[s]] filespec[/qualifier[s]][,filespec[s]]

Command

Qualifiers: /[/NO]CROSS__REFERENCE Default is /NOCROSS

/DISABLE:(parameter[,parameter[s])

ABSOLUTE

BINARY

CARD__FORMAT

GLOBAL

LOCAL

LOWER_CASE

REGISTER_DEFINITIONS

TRUNCATION

```
/ENABLE:(parameter[.parameter[s]]
```

ABSOLUTE

BINARY

CARD__FORMAT

GLOBAL

LOCAL

LOWER_CASE

REGISTER_DEFINITIONS

TRUNCATION

```
/[NO]LIST[:filespec]
```

Default is /NOLIST

```
/[NO]OBJECT[:filespec]
```

Default is /OBJECT

Command

Qualifiers: /[NO]SHOW[: (parameter[, parameter[s]])]
 ALL
 BINARY
 CALLS
 COMMENTS
 CONDITIONALS
 CONTENTS
 COUNTER
 DEFINITIONS
 EXPANSIONS
 EXTENSIONS
 LISTING__DIRECTIVES
 OBJECT__BINARY
 SEQUENCE__NUMBERS
 SOURCE
 SYMBOLS
 /[NO]WIDE

File

Qualifiers: /LIBRARY File is macro library
 /PASS:n Assemble on pass 1 or 2

Invokes the MACRO-11 Relocatable Assembler, which assembles one or more MACRO-11 source files into a single relocatable object module suitable for processing by the Task Builder.

MOUNT **MOUNT[/qualifier[s]] ddnn: volumelabel**
 (Disks and other random-addressable devices)
MOUNT[/qualifier[s]] ddnn:[,ddnn:...]] fileset-ID
 (magnetic tapes)

Command Qualifiers for Both Disks and Tapes:

/DEFAULT:arg
 SAVE
 NOUNLOAD
 UNLOAD
 /FILE__PROTECTION:(code) Protection for files created
 during mount
 /FOREIGN
 /OVERRIDE:IDENTIFICATION (P)
 /PARAMETERS:"user parameters"
 /PROCESSOR:arg
 acpname
 UNIQUE[:acpname]
 /PROTECTION:(code)
 /PUBLIC (P) Deallocates and sets device public

Command Qualifiers for Both Disks and Tapes:

/[NO]SHAREABLE	
/[NO]LOG	Displays volume information on TI
/SYSTEM	
/[NO]WAIT	Default is /NOWAIT
/[NO]WRITE	

Command Qualifiers for Disks and Other Files-11 Devices:

```

/ACCESSED:n          n is number of File Control Blocks
/EXTENSION:n         Extend full files by n blocks
/OWNER:[uic]
/UNLOCK
/WINDOW:arg
    n
    (USER:n,INDEX:n)

```

Command Qualifiers for ANSI and Unlabelled Tapes:

```

/BLOCK__SIZE:n
/CARRIAGE__CONTROL:arg
                                FORTRAN
                                LIST
                                NONE
/DENSITY:arg
                                800
                                1600
                                6250
/[NO]HDR3
/[NO]LABEL
/OVERRIDE:arg
                                ACCESSIBILITY
                                EXPIRATION__DATE
                                SET__IDENTIFICATION
/RECORD__SIZE:n
/TRANSLATE:arg
                                EBCDIC
                                NONE
                                UT1
                                UT2
                                UT3
/VOLUME__IDENTIFICATION:(volume-ID[,volume-ID[s)])

```

Declares a volume to be logically known to the system, on line, and available for use. Some qualifiers can be used with any MOUNT command; some are limited to mounting disks (and other random-addressable devices) and others are limited to mounting magnetic tapes.

PRINT PRINT[/qualifier[s] filespec[/qualifier[s]],filespec[s]]

Command

Qualifiers: /AFTER:(dd-mmm-yy hh:mm)
 /COPIES:n
 /[NO]DELETE
 /DEVICE:ddnn:
 /[NO]FLAG__PAGE Flag page on each file;
 default is /NOFLAG
 /FORMS:n n can be 0-256; default is 0
 /[NO]HOLD Default is /NOHOLD
 /JOB__COUNT
 /[NO]JOB__PAGE Flag page on job; default
 is /JOB.PAGE
 /LENGTH:n
 /[NO]LOWERCASE
 /NAME:jobname 1-9 characters
 /[NO]TRANSFER
 /PAGE__COUNT:n
 /PRIORITY:n n is 1-150 nonprivileged
 1-250 privileged
 default is 50
 /QUEUE:queuename
 /[NO]RESTART
 /[NO]UPPERCASE

File

Qualifiers: /COPIES:n
 /[NO]DELETE
 /[NO]TRANSFER

Queues files for printing on a line printer. PRINT can also queue jobs for other output devices.

PURGE PURGE[/qualifier[s]] filespec[s]

Command

Qualifiers: /KEEP:n
 /[NO]LOG Lists files on TI as deleted

Deletes all but the latest versions of files, and releases the storage space that the deleted files occupy. See APPEND command description for other qualifiers.

RELEASE/ENTRY RELEASE/ENTRY:n

Releases by entry number a print or batch job that has been held in its queue. The variable n is the QMG entry number.

DIGITAL Command Language (DCL)

RELEASE/JOB RELEASE/JOB queueName [[g,m]]jobName

Releases by queue name and job name a print or batch job that has been held in its queue.

REMOVE REMOVE taskName

Counteracts INSTALL. REMOVE takes a task name out of the System Task Directory. Privileged.

RENAME RENAME[/qualifier[s]] oldfilespec newfilespec

Changes the name, type, or version number of an existing file. See APPEND command description for other qualifiers.

REQUEST REQUEST message

Sends a message to the operator's console (CO:).

RUN uninstalledtask RUN[/qualifier[s]] [\$]filespec

Command

Qualifiers: /[NO]CHECKPOINT
/COMMAND:"taskcommand"
/EXTENSION:n
/PARTITION:parname
/[NO]POSTMORTEM
/PRIORITY:n (P)
/STATUS:arg
 TASK
 COMMAND
/TASK_NAME:taskname
/UIC:[g,m] (P)

When used to run an uninstalled task (from a task image file), RUN is a combination command, encompassing INSTALL, RUN, and REMOVE.

RUN installedtask RUN[/qualifier[s]] taskName

Command

Qualifiers: /DELAY:nu (P)
/INTERVAL:nu (P)
/SCHEDULE:hh:mm:ss (P)
/STATUS:arg
 COMMAND
 TASK
/SYNCHRONIZE:u (P)
/UIC:[g,m] (P)

Initiates the execution of installed tasks. Privileged users can use RUN to initiate the execution of installed tasks on a schedule by creating entries in the sytem clock queue.

SET [DAY]TIME (P) SET [DAY]TIME:[dd-mmm-yy] [hh:mm]

Sets the system date and time.

SET DEFAULT SET DEFAULT[:ddnn:] [[g,m]]

Establishes your default device or UFD, or both. With no arguments, SET DEFAULT returns a nonprivileged user to login device and UIC.

SET DEVICE (P) SET DEVICE:ddnn:/qualifier[s]

Command

Qualifiers: /[NO]CHECKPOINT__FILE[:n] n is number of blocks
in [0,0] CORIMG.SYS
/[NO]LOWERCASE
/[NO]PUBLIC Default is NOPUBLIC
/WIDTH:n (Nonprivileged for TI:)

Establishes certain device attributes.

SET GROUPFLAGS SET GROUPFLAGS:n[/qualifier]

Command

Qualifiers: /CREATE Default is CREATE
/DELETE

Creates and deletes group global event flags. Nonprivileged users can use the command for their own group. The variable n is the group number.

SET [NO]PARTITION (P) SET [NO]PARTITION:parname/qualifier[s]

Command

Qualifiers: /BASE:n
/DEVICE Device common
/SIZE:n
/SUBPARTITION
/SYSTEM
/TASK
/TOP

Creates or eliminates a partition.

SET PRIORITY (P) SET PRIORITY:n. taskname

Alters the priority of an active task.

DIGITAL Command Language (DCL)

SET PROTECTION SET PROTECTION[/qualifier[s]] filespec[s] (code)

Establishes the protection status of files. SY:RWED, OW:RWED,GR:RWED,W:R is default. See APPEND command description for other qualifiers.

SET QUEUE/ENTRY SET QUEUE/ENTRY:n[/qualifier]

Command

Qualifiers: /AFTER:(dd-mmm-yy hh:mm)
/COPIES:n
/[NO]DELETE
/FILE__POSITION:n
/FORMS:n
/HOLD Same as HOLD/QUEUE
/LENGTH:n
/[NO]LOWERCASE
/PAGE__COUNT:n
/PRIORITY:n n is: 1 to 150 nonprivileged
to 250 privileged
Default is 50.
/RELEASE Same as RELEASE/QUEUE
/[NO]RESTART
/[NO]UPPERCASE

Modifies by entry number some attributes of print or batch jobs once they are in a queue. See SET QUEUE/JOB to modify by job name.

SET QUEUE/JOB SET QUEUE/JOB[/qualifier] queue [[g,m]]jobname

Command

Qualifiers: /AFTER:(ddd-mmm-yy hh:mm)
/COPIES:n
/[NO]DELETE
/FILE__POSITION:n
/FORMS:n
/HOLD Same as HOLD/QUEUE
/LENGTH:n
/[NO]LOWERCASE
/PAGE__COUNT:n
/PRIORITY:n n is: 1 to 150 nonprivileged
to 250 privileged
Default is 50.
/RELEASE Same as RELEASE/QUEUE
/[NO]RESTART
/[NO]UPPERCASE

Modifies by job name some attributes of print or batch jobs once they are in a queue. See previous command to modify by entry number.

SET SYSTEM (P) SET SYSTEM/qualifier

Command

Qualifiers: /DIRECTORY:[g,m] Sets UFD where system tasks are kept
 /EXTENSION LIMIT:n Maximum size a task can be extended
 /[(NO)]LOGINS
 /PACKETS:n 0-15
 /POOL:top:max:total Increases pool size

Establishes certain characteristics of the system.

SET TERMINAL SET TERMINAL[:ttnn:]/qualifier[s]

Command

Qualifiers:

Group 1: Common Use

/DCL
 /[(NO)]HOLD__SCREEN
 /[(NO)]LOWERCASE NOLOWER is default. Same as UPPER
 /MCR
 /PAGE__LENGTH:n Default is terminal hardware setting
 /[(NO)]PRIVILEGED (P)
 /SPEED:(transmit,receive)
 /[(NO)]UPPERCASE Same as LOWER
 /WIDTH:n

Group 2: Terminal Setup

/ASR33
 /ASR35
 /CRFILL:n n is 0-7. Same as /HFILL
 /[(NO)]FORM__FEED
 /[(NO)]HARDCOPY
 /HFILL:n n is 0-7. Same as /CRFILL
 /KSR33
 /LA30P
 /LA30S
 /LA36
 /LA120
 /LA180S
 /LFFILL Same as /VFILL

DIGITAL Command Language (DCL)

**Command
Qualifiers:**

/[NO]SCOPE
/[NO]TAB
/MODEL:arg
/VFILL Same as /LFFILL
/VT05
/VT50
/VT52
/VT55
/VT61
/VT100

Group 3: Task Setup

/[NO]ECHO
/[NO]EIGHT__BIT
/[NO]ESCAPE
/[NO]FULL__DUPLEX
/[NO]INTERACTIVE
/[NO]LOCAL
/[NO]PASSALL
/[NO]REMOTE
/[NO]TYPE__AHEAD
/[NO]WRAP

SET TERMINAL sets various attributes of your terminal. Privileged users can set attributes for any terminal.

SHOW ASSIGNMENTS SHOW ASSIGNMENTS[:ttnn:]/qualifier

Command
Qualifiers: /GLOBAL (P)
 /LOCAL /LOCAL is default
 /LOGIN (P)
 /SYSTEM (P) same as /GLOBAL

Displays at your terminal all local and login logical-device assignments. Privileged users can display assignments from other terminals and global assignments.

SHOW CLOCK__QUEUE SHOW CLOCK__QUEUE

Displays information about tasks currently in the clock queue. This information consists of the task names, the next time each task is to be run, and each task's reschedule interval, if any.

SHOW [DAY]TIME SHOW [DAY]TIME

Displays the system time and date setting.

SHOW DEFAULT SHOW DEFAULT

Displays the current default device and UFD for your terminal, along with your terminal number.

SHOW DEVICES SHOW DEVICES[:dd][qualifier]

Command

Qualifiers: /[NO]PUBLIC
/WIDTH

Displays information about the devices included in the system.

SHOW GROUPFLAGS SHOW GROUPFLAGS

Displays the group global event flags currently in the system.

SHOW MEMORY SHOW MEMORY

Invokes the Resource Monitoring Display (RMDemo), a dynamic display of the system's activities in memory.

SHOW PARTITIONS SHOW PARTITIONS[:name]

Displays address and content information about the partitions in the system. You can display information about all partitions or about a single partition.

SHOW PROCESSOR SHOW PROCESSOR:arg processorname

Arguments:	CARD__READER	Same as INPUT
	DEVICE	Output processor; same as printer
	INPUT	Same as CARDREADER
	PRINTER	Same as DEVICE

Displays information about the batch processors, printers, card readers, and other devices under control of the Queue Manager.

SHOW QUEUE SHOW QUEUE[/qualifier] [queue name]

Command

Qualifiers:	/ALL	All entries in all queues
	/BRIEF	
	/DEVICE	Same as /PRINTER; all queues
	/PRINTER	Same as /DEVICE
	/ENTRY:n	

DIGITAL Command Language (DCL)

Command

Qualifiers: /FILES Files in each job; shorter than /FULL
 /FORMS:n
 /FULL
 /NAME:jobname
 /OWNER__UIC:[(g,m)]
 /PRINTER Same as device

Displays information about print jobs in queues.

SHOW SYSTEM SHOW SYSTEM[/qualifier]

Command

Qualifiers: /CLI
 /DIRECTORY Default; displays system UFD
 /EXTENSION__LIMIT
 /PACKETS
 /POOL

Displays information about the current system.

SHOW TASKS SHOW TASKS[:taskname]/qualifier[s]

Command

Qualifiers: /ACTIVE[:ttnn:]
 /INSTALLED
 /LOGICAL__UNITS
 /BRIEF
 /FULL
 /ALL

Displays information about active or installed tasks.

SHOW TASKS/DYNAMIC

Format to display task header:

SHOW TASK:taskname/DYNAMIC[/qualifier]

Command Qualifier: /RATE:n

Format to display Active Task List:

SHOW TASKS/ACTIVE/DYNAMIC[/qualifier[s]]

Command

Qualifiers: /OWNER:ddnn: Default is /ALL
 /ALL
 /PRIORITY:n Default for n is 250
 /RATE:n Rate in seconds for display change;
 default is 1.

Invokes RMD to display on a video terminal continuing changes in either a single task header or of all or part of the Active Task List. On a hard-copy terminal, SHOW TASKS/DYNAMIC provides a snapshot display.

SHOW TERMINAL SHOW TERMINAL[:ttnn:][qualifier]

Command

Qualifiers: /[NO]ASR33
 /[NO]ASR35
 /[NO]CRFILL Same as HFILL
 /DCL
 /[NO]ECHO
 /[NO]EIGHT_BIT
 /[NO]ESCAPE
 /[NO]FORM_FEED
 /[NO]FULL_DUPLEX
 /[NO]HARDCOPY
 /[NO]HFILL Same as CRFILL
 /[NO]HOLD_SCREEN
 /[NO]INTERACTIVE
 /[NO]KSR33
 /[NO]LA30S
 /[NO]LA30P
 /[NO]LA36
 /[NO]LA120
 /[NO]LA180S
 /[NO]LFFILL Same as VFILL
 /[NO]LOCAL
 /[NO]LOWERCASE
 /MCR
 /MODEL
 /PAGE_LENGTH
 /[NO]PASSALL
 /[NO]PRIVILEGE
 /[NO]REMOTE
 /[NO]SCOPE
 /[NO]SERIAL
 /[NO]SLAVE
 /SPEED
 /[NO]TAB
 /[NO]TYPE_AHEAD
 /[NO]UPPERCASE
 /[NO]VFILL Same as LFFILL
 /[NO]VT05
 /[NO]VT50
 /[NO]VT52

DIGITAL Command Language (DCL)

Command

Qualifiers: /[NO]VT55
/[NO]VT61
/[NO]VT100
/[NO]WRAP

Displays information about your terminal and other terminals on your system.

SHOW USERS SHOW USERS

Displays all currently logged-in terminals, including DECnet host terminals and virtual terminals, with the default UFD and login UIC for each.

SORT **[/KEY:(abm.n[abm.n])][/qualifier[s]] infile[/qual]outfile/FORMAT:(arg)**

Command

Qualifiers: /ALLOCATION:n
/BUCKET__SIZE:n
/[NO]CONTIGUOUS
/DEVICE:ddnn:
/PROCESS:type
 ADDRESS__ROUTING
 INDEX
 RECORD
 TAG
/SIZE:n
/SPECIFICATION:filespec
/WORK__FILES:n

File

Qualifiers: /BLOCK__SIZE:n	Infile or outfile
/FORMAT:(format,[n])	Required on infile.
FIXED	Optional on outfile. n is size
STREAM	in bytes.
UNKNOWN	
VARIABLE	
/INDEXED:n	Infile
/RELATIVE	Outfile
/SEQUENTIAL	Outfile

Invokes the SORT-11 utility, if present.

START START[/qualifier] [taskname]

Command

Qualifier: /TERMINAL:ttnn: (P)

Resumes execution of a task stopped by a STOP\$\$ directive. Taskname defaults to TTnn.

START/PROCESSOR (P) START/PROCESSOR:arg[/qualifier] processorname

Arguments: APPLICATIONS__PROCESSOR

BATCH__PROCESSOR

CARD__READER

Same as INPUT

DEVICE

Same as PRINTER

INPUT

Same as CARD__READER

PRINTER

Same as DEVICE

Command

Qualifiers: /FORMS:n

Overrides initialization value

/CONTINUE

Default is /CONTINUE

/RESTART

/NEXT

/TOP__OF__FILE

/BACKSPACE:n

/FORWARDSPACE:n

/PAGE:n

/ALIGN

Starts an output processor or card-reader processor.

START/QUEUE (P) START/QUEUE queuename

Starts a queue.

START/QUEUE/MANAGER (P) START/QUEUE/MANAGER

Starts the Queue Manager.

START/UNBLOCK START/UNBLOCK [taskname]

Continues the execution of a task blocked by the STOP/BLOCK command. Nonprivileged users can unblock any task running from their own terminal. Privileged users can unblock any task.

STOP/ABORT STOP/ABORT printer[:]

Stops the current job on a line printer immediately. Privileged users can stop any job. Nonprivileged users can stop their own jobs.

STOP/BLOCK STOP/BLOCK [taskname]

Blocks an installed running task. The task no longer executes or competes for memory. Nonprivileged users can block tasks running from their own terminals. Privileged users can block any task.

DIGITAL Command Language (DCL)

STOP/PROCESSOR (P) STOP/PROCESSOR:arg[/qualifier] processorname

Arguments: APPLICATIONS__PROCESSOR

BATCH__PROCESSOR

CARD__READER

Same as INPUT

DEVICE

Same as PRINTER

INPUT

Same as CARD__READER

PRINTER

Same as DEVICE

Command

Qualifiers: /ABORT

/FILE__END

/JOB__END

/PAUSE

Stops a batch processor, card-reader processor, printer, or other output processor.

STOP/QUEUE (P) STOP/QUEUE queueename

Stops queues.

STOP/QUEUE/MANAGER (P) STOP/QUEUE/MANAGER

Command

Qualifier: /ABORT

Stops the Queue Manager after the current job. /ABORT stops the Queue Manager immediately.

TYPE TYPE filespec[s]

Prints selected files on your terminal. See APPEND command description for other qualifiers.

UNFIX UNFIX taskname

Frees a fixed task or region from memory. Taskname can also be a region name.

UNLOCK UNLOCK filespec[s]

Unlocks locked files. Locked files are files that have been improperly closed. They are identified by an L in the directory listing. See APPEND command description for other qualifiers.

ERROR LOGGING SYSTEM

The Error Logging System records information about errors and events that occur on system hardware for immediate action or later analysis and reporting. The system consists of four tasks:

- The Error Logger (ERRLOG)
- The Error Log Interface (ELI)
- The Report Generator (RPT)
- The Control File Language Compiler (CFL)

This section describes the ELI commands that run ERRLOG and the RPT commands that generate error log reports.

ELI COMMANDS

The general format for an ELI command is:

[filespec]/switch1[/...switchn]

filespec

A device mnemonic or the name of an error log file, backup file, or file to append to the current error log file.

switches

Switches to set, change, or display ERRLOG operation. You must specify at least one switch on each ELI command line.

Using ELI Defaults:

ELI /LOG **(RET)**

This command starts ERRLOG, using LB:[1,6]LOG.ERR as the error log file and LB:[1,6]BACKUP.ERR as the backup file. It also starts error limiting on the error log devices.

Switches:

APPEND filespec/AP

Appends a previous log file to the current error log file. Logging must be active for this switch to work.

BACKUP filespec/BA

Sets the name for a backup file to the next highest version of the file named. This file is used if the primary error log file becomes unusable.

Error Logging System

HARD ERROR LIMIT device(s)/HL:n

Sets limit (n) for hard (unrecoverable) errors on a device or devices. If limiting is turned on and either hard or soft error limit is reached, logging for that device stops.

LIMITING /LIM

Starts the use of error limiting, using either default limits or those set with ELI switches.

LOGGING [filespec]/LOG

Begins error logger operation, turns on error limiting, and, if you specify a file name, overrides the default name of the error log file (LB:[1,6]LOG.ERR).

NOLIMITING /NOLIM /-LIM

Stops the use of error limiting.

NOLOGGING /NOLOG /-LOG

Stops error logger operation and turns off error limiting.

RESET device(s)/RE

Resets the QIO and error counts on the specified devices to 0. You may specify up to 14 devices.

SHOW [device(s)]/SH

Displays error logging information for the specified devices or, if you do not specify device names, for all error logging devices on the system. Also displays information about the current operating status of the error logging system.

SOFT ERROR LIMIT device(s)/SL:n

Sets limits (n) for soft (recoverable) errors on a device or devices. If limiting is turned on and either hard or soft limit is reached, logging for that device stops.

SWITCH filespec/SW

Copies the current error log file to the file specified and begins logging in that file.

RPT COMMANDS

The general format for an RPT command is:

[reportfile][/switch(es)]=[inputfile][/switches]

reportfile

The name of the listing file that contains the Error Log Report.

switches

Optional switches to control how RPT selects and formats information from the error log file. You can use the switches with either the output report file specification or the input file specification.

Default:

RPT = RET

The default command line selects the following RPT switches:

/F[ORMAT]:B[RIEF]
/T[YPE]:A[LL]
/DA[TE]:RANGE:*. *
/P[ACKET]:*. *
/D[EVICE]:ALL
/W[IDTH]:W[IDE]

Switches:

DATE /DA:qualifier

Qualifiers: P[REVIOUS]:ndays
 R[ANGE]:start:end
 T[ODAY]
 Y[ESTERDAY]

Allows you to select packets based on the time of their occurrence.

DEVICE /DE:qualifier

Qualifiers: (devicename(s))
 A[LL]

Allows you to select packets for peripheral errors based on device or controller name.

Error Logging System

FORMAT F:qualifier

Qualifiers: B[RIEF]
 F[ULL]
 N[ONE]
 R[EGISTERS]

Allows you to specify the desired format for the packet-by-packet report.

PACKET NUMBER /PA:bbbb.xxx(:bbbb.xxx)

Allows you to select a packet or range of packets by specifying the packet identification number. bbbb is the block number and xxx is the record number. A packet specified as * indicates open ended.

REPORT /R:qualifier

Qualifiers: D[AY]
 M[ONTH]
 W[EEK]
 S[YSTEM]
 userstring

Invokes a predefined string of switches for RPT to use. The qualifier can be one of the DIGITAL-defined strings or a user-defined switch string.

The DIGITAL-defined strings and their switches are:

SYSTEM	/FO:BR/TY:A/DA:RA:*.*/PA:*/WI:WI
WEEK	/FO:BR/TY:A/DA:PRE:7/WI:WI
MONTH	/FO:BR/TY:A/DA:PRE:31/WI:WI
DAY	/FO:FULL/TY:A/DA:TODAY/WI:WI

SERIAL NUMBER /SE:qualifier

Qualifiers: D[RIVE]:number and/or
 P[ACK]:number

Selects packets based on drive or pack serial number.

TYPE /T:qualifier

Qualifiers: A[LL]
 C[ONTROL]
 E[RRORS]
 M[EMORY]
 PE[RIPHERAL]
 PR[OCESSOR]
 S[YSTEM__INFO]

Selects packets based on packet type or types.

VOLUME LABEL /V:volumelabel

Selects packets based on volume label.

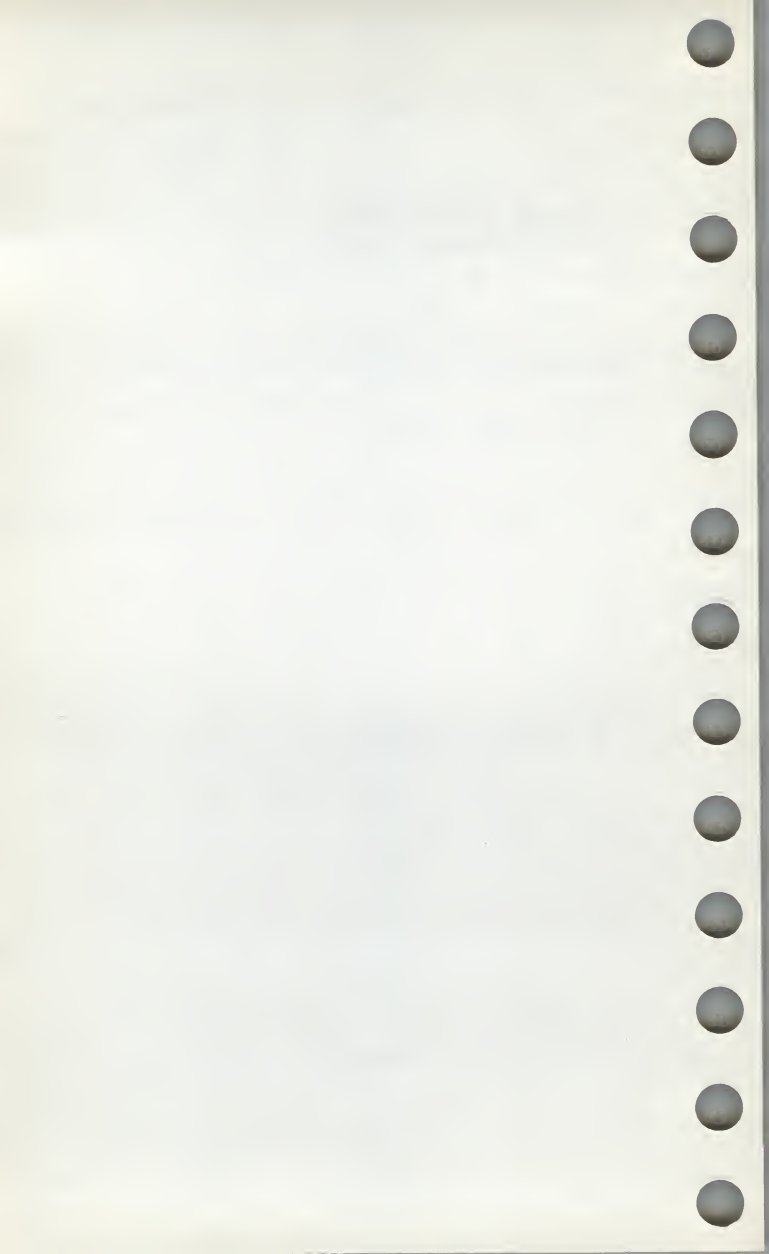
WIDTH /W:qualifier

Qualifiers: N[ARROW]
 W[IDE]

Selects the width of the report RPT creates (80 or 132 characters).

Many RPT switches accept lists of qualifiers. The format for these lists is:

/switch:(qualifier 1, qualifier 2...)



PROCEDURE FOR HALTING A JOB IN A PRINT QUEUE

The following section describes the commands to stop a job on a print processor without actually disabling the processor or queue manager. The procedure is useful when you accidentally queue a large job that should not be printed.

STOP/ABORT (/KIL) deletes the active job on a given processor.

Privileged users can delete any job; nonprivileged users can delete their own jobs. You do not need to know the queue name or job name, but rather the name of the processor to delete the job.

Format

DCL>STOP/ABORT processorname

MCR>QUE processorname:/KIL

processorname

Specifies the processor whose active job you wish to delete. Note that the MCR command format requires a colon (:) after the processor name.

You can stop jobs running on any processor under the control of QMG.

Examples

DCL>STOP/ABORT
Processor? LP0

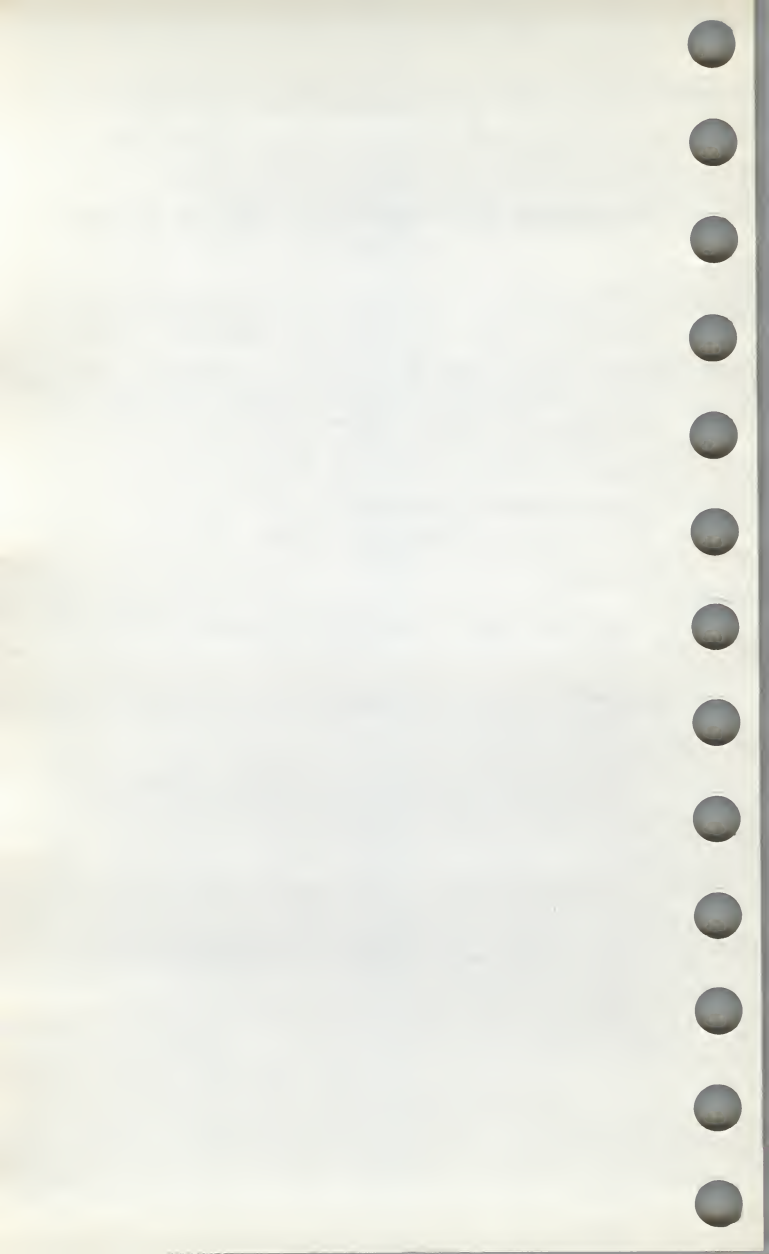
This example shows how to stop a print job on line printer LP0:. The currently active job is deleted from the queue and the next eligible job is queued up.

Notes

Use this command to stop a processor fast, such as a line printer printing nothing but form feeds.

As soon as the active job is deleted, QMG passes the next eligible job to the processor. The processor has not been aborted or killed, but only the active job on that processor.

You can also delete the active job on a card-reader processor with this command.



ON-LINE DEBUGGING TOOL (ODT) COMMANDS

OPEN/DISPLAY/MODIFY TASK LOCATIONS

address mode-symbol contents new-value terminator

address (a)

Specifies the effective address of the location (word or byte) to be opened. The address can be expressed absolutely or in relative form (see Relocatable Address). An odd address forces byte mode.

mode-symbol

Specifies the mode in which the location is to be opened or displayed. If the address is not specified, the last opened location is opened and displayed.

Symbol	Open/Display Location As:
--------	---------------------------

/	6-digit octal word
\	3-digit octal byte
"	2 ASCII characters (word)
'	1 ASCII character (byte)
%	3 Radix-50 characters (word)

contents

Specifies the current contents of the opened location.

new-value [k]

Specifies the optional value to replace the current contents upon termination of the command line.

terminator

Closes the currently open location, replacing the current contents (if so directed). The terminators are:

Return (RET)

Terminates the current sequence, displays the ODT prompt (—), and waits for the next command.

Line feed (LF)

Opens the next sequential location and prints its contents.

On-Line Debugging Tool (ODT) Commands

Circumflex (^) or up-arrow (^)

Opens the preceding location in the current mode. If typed as an ODT prompt rather than as a terminator, opens the location that precedes the last-opened location in the same mode.

Underline (_) or back-arrow (←)

Opens the PC-relative location. The effective address equals the contents (previous or replaced) of the current location added to its address plus 2. Mode is the same, except that odd effective addresses force byte mode.

At sign (@)

Opens the location addressed absolutely by the contents (previous or replaced) of the current location. Mode is the same, except that odd effective addresses force byte mode.

Right angle bracket (>)

Opens the PC-relative branch-offset location. The effective-address calculation involves the low-order byte of the contents (previous or replaced) of the just-closed location. Byte, as a signed value, is multiplied by 2 and added to its effective address plus 2. Mode remains the same as when the location was opened.

Left angle bracket (<)

Reopens the location most recently opened by a /, <LF>, or ^. If the currently open location was not opened by a —, @ or >, then < closes and reopens the current location.

COMMAND INPUT ERRORS

Individual characters in a command line cannot be corrected. In general, typing an illegal character or command (such as 8 or 9) causes ODT to ignore the input, print the question mark error indicator (?), and wait for a valid command.

RELOCATABLE ADDRESS

An effective address can be entered as an explicit value relative to (plus) the contents of a relocation register; typically the register contains the relocatable base address for the applicable program section or object module. ODT displays task addresses in relative form if a relocation register contains an address-offset value equal to or less than the address to be

displayed; if the Format Register (\$F) contains 0, ODT also displays the register's initialized state. Otherwise, ODT displays addresses in absolute form. The relocation registers are identified as 0R through 7R; a null value is taken as 0 when an offset is established. The registers initially contain -1, the nonactive state.

Establishing Relocatable Address Offsets

- value;nR Value replaces current contents of relocation register n.
- n,value;nR Value is added to (subtracted from) current contents of relocation register n.
- \$nR/ Displays current contents of relocation register n. New value is typed before terminator replaces current contents.

Inhibiting Relocatable Addressing

- R Sets all active relocation registers to -1, the nonactive state.
- nR Sets relocation register n to -1, the nonactive state.

Entering or Displaying Relative Address

Effective address is address relative to (plus) the current contents of relocation register r.

BREAKPOINTS

A breakpoint must be set in the first word of an instruction. Breakpoints are identified as 0B through 7B. (8B is reserved for use with single step execution.) A breakpoint address can be entered in absolute or in relative form (see Relocatable Address).

Inserting Breakpoints

- r,address;nB Inserts breakpoint n at specified address.
- r,address;B Inserts next unset breakpoint at specified address.

Removing Breakpoints

- B Removes all inserted breakpoints.
- nB Removes only breakpoint n.

Moving Breakpoints

- r,address;nB Moves breakpoint n to new address, overriding previous address.

On-Line Debugging Tool (ODT) Commands

Report of Breakpoint Occurrence

nB:r,address Reports address at which breakpoint n suspended task execution.

Displaying Breakpoint Position

\$nB/ Displays current absolute address (or inactive state) of breakpoint n. Entering a replacement value alters the current contents of the breakpoint register.

CONTROL OF TASK EXECUTION

Go Command

G Initiates task at entry address.

r,address G Initiates task at specified address (address must be even). Execution continues to a breakpoint or to completion.

Proceed Command

P Resumes task execution from current breakpoint suspension, and continues to a breakpoint or completion.

nP Resumes task execution from current breakpoint suspension, and does not recognize this breakpoint again until its nth occurrence.

\$nC Displays current contents of the proceed-count register associated with breakpoint n. New value typed before terminator replaces current contents.

Single-Instruction Command

S Executes PC-addressed instruction, suspends task, and prints address of next instruction.

nS Executes next n instructions, suspends task, and prints address of next instruction.

8B:r,address Specifies the next instruction's address.

FILL MEMORY BLOCK - F COMMAND

The memory-limit registers, low (\$L) and high (\$H), must contain the address boundaries of the affected memory area. Both contain 0 initially.

The following sequence establishes the address reference, which can be in relative or absolute form:

\$L (or \$H)/contents new-address terminator

value F Places a value in search argument register (\$A), and/or enters the current contents of (\$A) in all memory locations from low limit (\$L) through high limit (\$H) in the same mode as the last-opened location.

LIST MEMORY BLOCK - L COMMAND

L Prints memory locations within specified address limits on console listing device (CL:).

kL Uses address value k as ending location and initiates listing operation.

a;L Uses address value a as a beginning location and initiates listing operation.

a;kL Uses address values a and k as beginning and ending addresses and initiates listing operation.

n;a;kL All listing control arguments are specified in a single listing command; n is the LUN register containing the address of the listing device.

CALCULATING OFFSETS - O COMMAND

Calculates positive or negative (2's complement) PC-relative and branch offsets between even (word) addresses.

From Open Location

address/contents/addressO pc-rel>branch

Example: 16126/001402/16134O 000004 > 000002

Between Two Specified Addresses

address;addressO pc-rel>branch

Example: 16126;16134O 000004>000002

GENERAL PURPOSE REGISTERS

C Constant Register

Contains user-specified 16-bit value (unsigned, absolute) for reference as "C" in any address or new-value expressions. \$C/ prints current contents. New value typed before (RET) replaces contents.

On-Line Debugging Tool (ODT) Commands

Q Quantity Register

Always contains the last value printed for reference as "Q" in address or new value expressions.

PROCESSOR STATUS WORD

\$\$/

Displays the task Processor Status Word (PSW). The new value typed before the terminator replaces the old PSW contents.

DIRECTIVE STATUS WORD

\$W/

Displays a task's Directive Status Word (\$DSW). The new value typed before the terminator replaces the old contents.

MISCELLANEOUS SYMBOLS AND OPERATORS

- + or space Sums contiguous arguments.
- Subtracts the following argument from the preceding one.
- . Equals address of the last explicitly opened location.
- = Calculates the 16-bit value (positive or 2's complement) of the preceding argument string, prints it as 6 octal digits, and stores it in Q. Arguments can be signed or unsigned octal values, relocatable address expressions, or any valid ODT expression.

TERMINATING ODT SESSION

- X Terminates ODT and returns control to the system monitor.

For additional information, refer to the *IAS/RSX-11 ODT Reference Manual*.

TASK BUILDER (TKB) SWITCHES AND OPTIONS

In this section, red type indicates user input.

The format for Task Builder commands is:

```
>TKB
TKB>taskimagefile,memallocfile,symdeffile = inputfile(s)
```

For example, to task-build a program called Zebra, type:

```
>TKB
TKB>ZEBRA.TSK,ZEBRA.MAP,ZEBRA.STB = ZEBRA.OBJ...
TKB>/
ENTER OPTIONS:
TKB> optionname = argument(s)
...
TKB>/(to end Task Builder operation)
or
TKB>/(if you have another task to build)
```

The Task Builder file specification is:

```
filespec = dev:[g,m]filename.typ; version/switch(es)
defaults = SY: [uic]filename.typ;n/switch
```

The Task Builder uses the following default file types for the files named:

Task Image File	.TSK
Memory Allocation File	.MAP
Symbol Definition File	.STB
Object Module	.OBJ
Overlay Description	.ODL
Indirect Command	.CMD
Object Module Library	.OLB

In the file specification above, n is the latest version number for an input file and the latest version plus 1 for an output file.

SWITCHES

The following key is used in the description below to designate which input and output files can use the Task Builder switch specified:

[C]	Common or Library	(.TSK)*
[T]	Task Image	(.TSK)
[M]	Task Builder Map	(.MAP)
[S]	Symbol Definition	(.STB)
[I]	Input	(.OBJ,.OLB,.ODL,.CMD)

* Commons or libraries are specified with the /-HD switch, which produces a .TSK file without a header.

The default value for switches is negative (-sw) unless otherwise specified.

/AC:n

Specifies that the task is an Ancillary Control Processor (ACP); n specifies the base relocation register (allowable registers are 0, 4, or 5; default register is 5). Overrides /PR if applied to the same file. [T]

/AL

Makes the task image file checkpointable and allocates checkpoint space in the task image file. (Do not use with /CP in the same command line.) [T]

/CC

Specifies that the input file contains more than one object module. /-CC task-builds only the first object module. The LB (library) switch overrides /CC if it is applied to the same file. (Default is /CC.) [T]

/CM

Specifies a compatibility mode resident overlay structure. (Overlay segments are aligned on 256-word physical boundaries.) [T]

/CO

Causes the Task Builder to build a shared common. [C]

/CP

Makes the task image checkpointable and allows the task to be checkpointed to system checkpoint space. (Do not use in the same command line with /AL.) [T]

/CR

Appends a global cross-reference listing to the memory-allocation file. [M]

/DA

Includes a debugging aid in the task image (ODT) for a task image (output) file or a user-supplied debugging program (for an input file). [T,I]

/DL

Specifies a default library file (replacing SYSLIB.OLB) for global references that remain undefined after user-specified library files have been searched. (Can be applied to only one input file per task.) [I]

/EA

Specifies that the task uses the extended arithmetic element. (/FP overrides /EA if applied to the same file.) [T]

/FP

Specifies that the task uses the floating-point processor. (Overrides /EA if applied to the same file.) [T]

/FU

Specifies a full search of all co-tree segments for a matching definition or reference when processing modules from the default object module library. [T]

/HD

Includes a header in the task image. (Default is /HD; /-HD is used with common blocks, resident libraries, loadable drivers, and system images.) [T,S]

/IP

Allows the Task Builder to inform INSTALL that the privileged task purposely overmaps the I/O page. Conversely, /-IP informs INSTALL that the privileged task is over 12K and does not map the I/O page. [T]

/LB

Without arguments: TKB uses the input file as a library of relocatable object modules and searches to resolve undefined global references. Includes in task image any modules found in the library that resolve the undefined references. [I]

Task Builder (TKB) Switches and Options

With arguments: [/LB:mod-1mod-2.....] TKB inserts only the modules named in the command, regardless of references, into the task image. [I]

/LI

Causes the Task Builder to build a library shared region. Use the /-HD switch with /LI.

/MA

Includes information from the input file in the memory allocation listing (when applied to an input file) or controls the display of information about the default library and shared regions (when applied to a memory allocation file). (Default is /MA for input file or /-MA for a memory allocation file.) [M,I]

/MM[:n]

Specifies that the system on which the task is to run has memory management hardware. (Defaults to /MM if host system has memory management, or to /-MM if it does not.) [T]

n with /-MM to specify the highest physical address in K-words of the task or system being built. Specify as decimal numbers 28. or 30.

/MP

Specifies that the input file describes the task's overlay (tree) structure; the input file is an .ODL file. [I]

/NM

Tells the Task Builder not to print diagnostic messages. [T]

/PI

Specifies that only position-independent code or data is in the shared region. [T,S]

/PM

Produces a Postmortem Dump if the task is terminated with an SST abort. [T]

/PR:n

Specifies that the task has privileged access. /AC overrides /PR:n if applied to the same file; n specifies base relocation register (0, 4, or 5; default is 5). [T]

/RO

Enables recognition of the memory-resident overlay operator (!) in the overlay descriptor file (/MP). (Default is /RO.) [T]

/SE

Specifies that the task can receive messages by means of the Executive SEND directive. (Default is /SE.) [T]

/SG

Allocates task program sections alphabetically by access code (RW followed by RO). [T]

/SH

Produces a short form of the memory-allocation file without the file contents section. [M]

/SL

Specifies that the task is slaved to an initiating task. Slave task runs under the UIC and TI: of the sending task. (Applies only to systems with multiuser protection.) [T]

/SP

Lists the memory-allocation file on the printer via the spooler. (Default is /SP.) [M]

/SQ

Builds program sections in the task image in the order in which they are named, rather than in alphabetical order. (Cannot be used with FORTRAN I/O handling modules or FCS modules from SYSLIB.) [T]

/SS

Extracts a global symbol definition from the input file if the global symbol table has a matching undefined reference. [I]

/TR

Specifies that the task can be traced. [T]

/WI

Lists the memory-allocation file in 132-column (wide) format. (Default is /WI.) [M]

Task Builder (TKB) Switches and Options

/XT:n

Terminates the building of the task after n error diagnostics are detected; n can be octal or decimal (decimal must be specified with a decimal point, for example, 8.).

Options

[H]

Option is of interest to high-level language programmers.

[M]

Option is of interest to MACRO-11 programmers.

[H,M]

Option is of interest to both high-level language and MACRO programmers.

Names used for option input can be 6 characters long, from the Radix-50 character set (A-Z, 0-9, and \$).

ABORT = n

Terminates the current task-build operation and restarts the Task Builder for another. (The n satisfies the option syntax; it means nothing.) [H,M]

ABSPAT = segname:address:value1....:value8

Patches the task image from its absolute address through eight words. [M]

ACTFIL = filemax (decimal integer)

Specifies the number of files that a task can have open simultaneously (the default is 4). [H]

ASG = devicename:un1....:un8

Assigns logical unit number(s) in decimal to specified physical device(s). [H,M]

CLSTR = library__1,library__2,...,library__n:switch:apr

Declares a cluster or group of system-owned resident libraries or commons (from two to six) to be accessed by the task and all residing at the same virtual address space in the task. [H, M]

Switch Read-only or read-write access for the task (RO or RW)

APR Which APR is to be used as the starting APR for the task

COMMON = name:access-code[:apr]

Declares that the task accesses a system-owned resident common area. [H,M]

EXTSCT = psectname:extension

If the program section has the concatenated attribute, this option extends the size of the named program section by the number of octal bytes specified in the extension. If the program section has the overlay attribute, it is extended only if the extension value exceeds the length of the section. [H,M]

EXTTSK = n

Extends the task memory allocation by the length n (in decimal words in the range $0 < n < 65,535$.) when it is installed in a system-controlled partition. The extension is rounded to the closest 32-word boundary. The default is the extension to the total task size as specified by the PAR option length parameter. [H,M]

FMTBUF = max-format (decimal integer)

Specifies the number of characters (in decimal bytes) in the longest format specification to be compiled at run time. The default is 132. [M]

GBLDEF = symbol-name:symbol-value

Defines the named global symbol as having a value in the range of 0 through 177777 (octal). [M]

GBLINC = symbolname,symbolname...,symbolname

Specifies the symbols to be included as undefined references in the symbol table file of a shared resident library. [M]

GBLPAT = segname:symname[+/-offset]:val1...:val8

Patches the task image from the location addressed by the global symbol plus or minus the octal offset value through eight words. All values are octal. [M]

GBLREF = symbol-name:symbol-value

Declares the named symbol as a global symbol reference originating in the root segment of the task. [H,M]

Task Builder (TKB) Switches and Options

GBLXCL = symbolname:symbolname:....:symbolname

Specifies the symbols that are to be excluded from the symbol definition file of a resident library. [H,M]

LIBR = name:access-code[:apr]

Declares that the task accesses a system-owned resident library. [H,M]

MAXBUF = max-record

Specifies the maximum allowable record buffer size (in decimal bytes) in any file processed by the task. [H]

ODTV = symbol-name:vector-length

Declares the named global symbol to be the address of the ODT synchronous system trap vector (SST). The global symbol must be defined in the main root segment. [M]

PAR = name[:base:length]

Identifies the partition for which the task is built. For a mapped system, a size of 0 implies a system-controlled partition, and a nonzero size implies a user-controlled partition. Base and length do not have to be expressed if the partition resides on the host system. The default is PAR = GEN. [H,M]

PRI = priority

Sets the priority at which the task executes; can be overridden when the task is installed. The priority is a decimal integer between 1 and 250. [H,M]

RESCOM = filespec/access-code[:apr]

Declares that the task accesses a user-owned resident common. [H,M]

RESLIB = filespec/access-code[:apr]

Declares that the task accesses a user-owned resident library. [H,M]

TASK = taskname

Names the task. [H,M]

TSKV = symbol-name:vector-length

Declares a global symbol to be the address of the task synchronous system trap vector (SST). [M]

UIC = [g,m]

Declares the UIC for time-based initiation of a task. The default is the UIC under which the Task Builder is running. [H,M]

UNITS = max-units

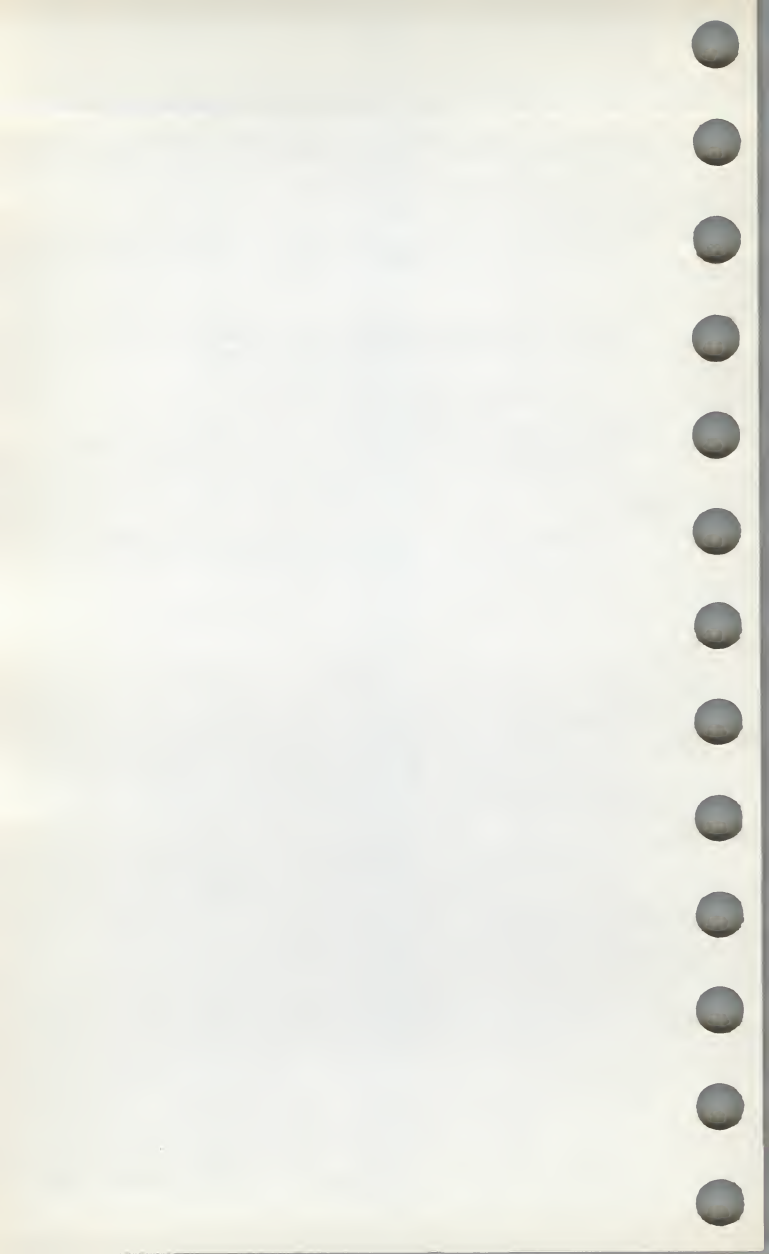
Declares the number of logical units used by the task (a decimal number in the range of 0 through 250). The default is 6. [H,M]

VSECT = psectname:base>window[:physical-length]

Specifies the virtual base address, length of virtual memory address space (window), and length of physical memory allocated to the named program section. [H,M]

WNDWS = n

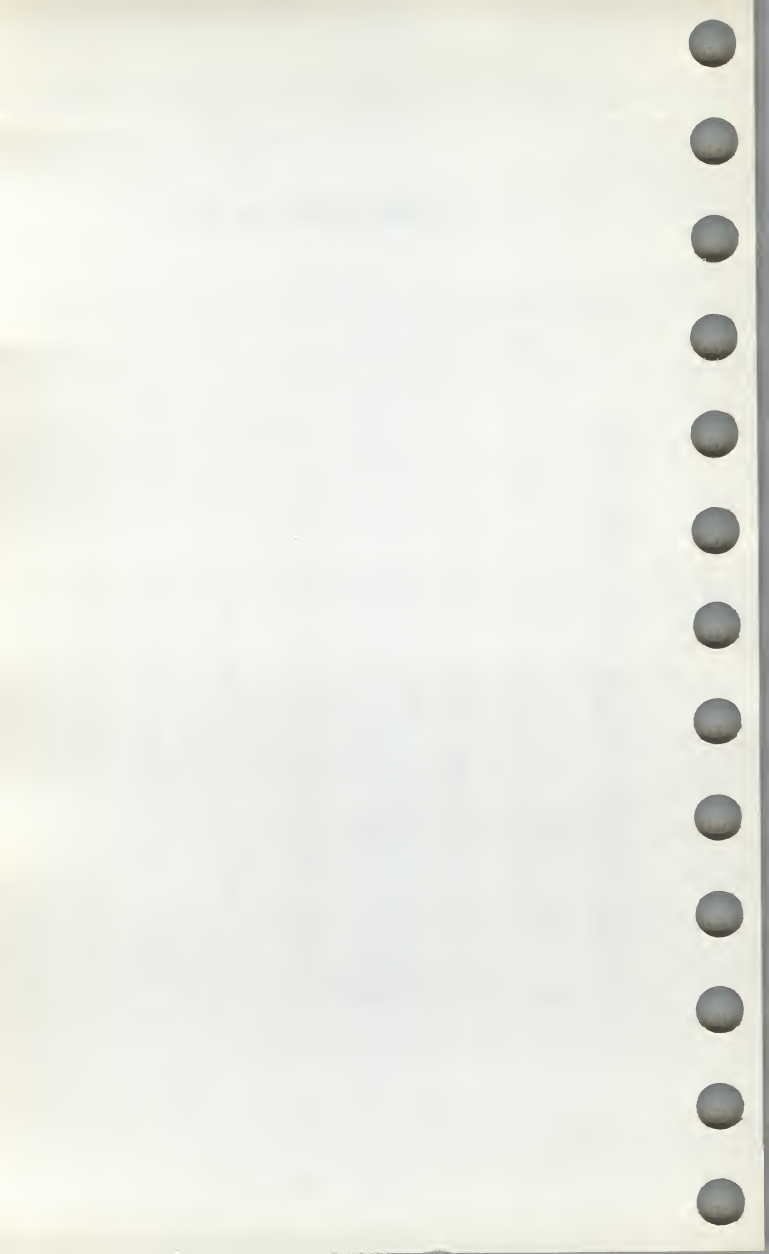
Declares the number (0 through 7) of extra address windows required by the task. The number specified equals the number of simultaneously mapped regions that the task will use. [H,M]



ASCII CHARACTER SET

Octal Code	Character	Octal Code	Character	Octal Code	Character	Octal Code	Character
000	NUL	040	SP	100	@	140	
001	SOH	041	!	101	A	141	a
002	STX	042	"	102	B	142	b
003	ETX	043	#	103	C	143	c
004	EOT	044	\$	104	D	144	d
005	ENQ	045	%	105	E	145	e
006	ACK	046	&	106	F	146	f
007	BEL	047	'	107	G	147	g
010	BS	050	(	110	H	150	h
011	HT	051	)	111	I	151	i
012	LF	052	*	112	J	152	j
013	VT	053	+	113	K	153	k
014	FF	054	,	114	L	154	l
015	CR	055	-	115	M	155	m
016	SO	056	.	116	N	156	n
017	SI	057	/	117	O	157	o
020	DLE	060	0	120	P	160	p
021	DC1	061	1	121	Q	161	q
022	DC2	062	2	122	R	162	r
023	DC3	063	3	123	S	163	s
024	DC4	064	4	124	T	164	t
025	NAK	065	5	125	U	165	u
026	SYN	066	6	126	V	166	v
027	ETB	067	7	127	W	167	w
030	CAN	070	8	130	X	170	x
031	EM	071	9	131	Y	171	y
032	SUB	072	:	132	Z	172	z
033	ESC	073	;	133	[	173	{
034	FS	074	<	134	\	174	|
035	GS	075	=	135	]	175	}
036	RS	076	>	136	^	176	~
037	US	077	?	137	_	177	DEL

*Equivalent to the Radix-50 character set.



DIRECTIVE ERROR CODES

Directives in the Directive Status Word (\$DSW) return the following error codes. The complete abbreviation for these codes is IE.xxx. Only partial abbreviations (xxx) are included in this list. The octal error number listed is the low-order byte of the complete word value (2's complement of the decimal).

Abbreviation	Error Decimal	Number Octal	Meaning
.UPN	- 1	377	Insufficient dynamic storage
.INS	- 2	376	Specified task not installed
.PTS	- 3	375	Partition too small for task
.UNS	- 4	374	Insufficient dynamic storage for send
.ULN	- 5	373	Unassigned LUN
.HWR	- 6	372	Device driver not resident
.ACT	- 7	371	Task not active
.ITS	- 8	370	Directive inconsistent with task state
.FIX	- 9	367	Task already fixed/unfixed
.CKP	-10	366	Issuing task not checkpointable
.TCH	-11	365	Task is checkpointable
	-12		(reserved)

	-14		(reserved)
.RBS	-15	361	Receive buffer too small
.PRI	-16	360	Privilege violation
.RSU	-17	357	Resource in use
.NSW	-18	356	No swap space available
.ILV	-19	355	Illegal vector specified

	-79		(reserved)
.AST	-80	260	Directive issued/not issued from AST
.MAP	-81	257	Illegal mapping specified
	-82	256	(reserved)
.IOP	-83	255	Window has I/O in progress
.ALG	-84	254	Alignment error
.WOV	-85	253	Address window allocation overflow
.NVR	-86	252	Invalid region ID
.NVW	-87	251	Invalid address window ID
.ITP	-88	250	Invalid TI parameter
.IBS	-89	247	Invalid send buffer size (greater than 255)
.LNL	-90	246	LUN locked in use
.IUI	-91	245	Invalid UIC
.IDU	-92	244	Invalid device or unit

Directive Error Codes

Abbreviation	Error Decimal	Number Octal	Meaning
.ITI	-93	243	Invalid time parameters
.PNS	-94	242	Partition/region not in system
.IPR	-95	241	Invalid priority (greater than 250)
.ILU	-96	240	Invalid LUN
.IEF	-97	237	Invalid event flag (greater than 64)
.ADP	-98	236	Part of DPB out of user's space
.SDP	-99	235	DIC or DPB size invalid

For additional information, refer to the *RSX-11M/M-PLUS Executive Reference Manual*.

EXECUTIVE DIRECTIVE SUMMARY IN ALPHABETICAL ORDER BY MACRO CALL

Alter Priority

ALTP\$

FORTRAN Call:

CALL ALTPRI ([tsk],[ipri],[ids])

tsk = Active task name

ipri = A 1-word integer value equal to the new priority, from 1 to 250 (decimal)

ids = Directive status

Macro Call:

ALTP\$ [tsk],[pri]

tsk = Active task name

pri = New priority, from 1 to 250 (decimal)

Assign LUN

ALUN\$

FORTRAN Call:

CALL ASNLUN (lun,dev,unt,[ids])

lun = Logical unit number

dev = Device name (format: 1A2)

unt = Device unit number

ids = Directive status

Macro Call:

ALUN\$ lun,dev,unt

lun = Logical unit number

dev = Device name (two characters)

unt = Device unit number

AST Service Exit (\$S form recommended)

ASTX\$\$

FORTRAN Call:

Neither the FORTRAN language nor the ISA standard permits direct linking to system-trapping mechanisms; therefore, this directive is not available to FORTRAN tasks.

Executive Directive Summary In Alphabetical Order by Macro Call

Macro Call:

ASTX\$\$ [err]

err = Error routine address

Attach Region

ATRG\$

FORTTRAN Call:

CALL ATRG (irdb[,ids])

irdb = An 8-word integer array containing a Region Definition Block
(see Section 3.5.1.2)

ids = Directive status

Macro Call:

ATRG\$ rdb

rdb = Region Definition Block address

Connect To Interrupt Vector

CINT\$

FORTTRAN Call:

Not supported

Macro Call:

CINT\$ vec,base,isr,edir,pri,ast

vec = Interrupt vector address — Must be in the range 60(8) to highest vector specified during SYSGEN, inclusive, and must be a multiple of 4

base = Virtual base address for kernel APR 5 mapping of the ISR, and enable/disable interrupt routines

isr = Virtual address of the ISR, or 0 to disconnect from the interrupt vector

edir = Virtual address of the enable/disable interrupt routine

pri = Initial priority at which the ISR is to execute

ast = Virtual address of an AST routine to be entered after the fork-level routine queues an AST

Clear Event Flag

CLEF\$

FORTTRAN Call:

CALL CLREF (efn[,ids])

efn = Event flag number

ids = Directive status

Macro Call:

CLEF\$ efn

efn = Event flag number

Cancel Mark Time Requests

CMKT\$

FORTTRAN Call:

CALL CANMT ([efn][,ids])

efn = Event flag number

ids = Directive status

Macro Call:

CMKT\$ [efn,ast,err]

efn = Event flag number

ast = Mark time AST address

err = Error routine address

Connect

CNCT\$

FORTTRAN Call:

CALL CNCT (rtname,[iefn],[iast],[iesb],[iparm][,ids])

rtname = Name (RAD50) of the offspring task to be connected

iefn = Event flag to be set when the offspring task exits or emits status

iast = Name of an AST routine to be called when the offspring task exits or emits status

iesb = Name of an 8-word status block to be written when the offspring task exits or emits status

Word 0 — Offspring task exit status

Word 1-7 — Reserved

Executive Directive Summary in Alphabetical Order by Macro Call

iparm = Name of a word to receive the status block address when an AST occurs

ids = Integer to receive the Directive Status Word

Macro Call:

CNCT\$ tname, [efn],[east],[esb]

tname = Name (RAD50) of the offspring task to be connected

efn = The event flag to be cleared on issuance and set when the offspring task exits or emits status

east = Address of an AST routine to be called when the offspring task exits or emits status

esb = Address of an 8-word status block to be written when the offspring task exits or emits status

Word 0 — Offspring task exit status

Word 1-7 — Reserved

Create Address Window

CRAW\$

FORTRAN Call:

CALL CRAW (iwdb[,ids])

iwdb = An 8-word integer array containing a Window Definition Block (see Section 3.5.2.2)

ids = Directive status

Macro Call:

CRAW\$ wdb

wdb = Window Definition Block address

Create Group Global Event Flags

CRGF\$

FORTRAN Call:

CALL CRGF ([group][,ids])

group = Group number for the flags to be created — If not specified, the task's protection UIC (H.CUIC+1) in the task's header is used

ids = Integer to receive the Directive Status Word

Macro Call:

CRRGF\$ [group]

group = Group number for the flags to be created — If not specified, the task's protection UIC (H.CUIC+1) in the task's header is used

Create Region

CRRG\$

FORTTRAN Call:

CALL CRRG (irdb[,ids])

irdb = An 8-word integer array containing a Region Definition Block (see Section 3.5.1.2)

ids = Directive status

Macro Call:

CRRG\$ rdb

rdb = Region Definition Block address

Cancel Time Based Initiation Requests

CSRQ\$

FORTTRAN Call:

CALL CANALL (tsk[,ids])

tsk = Task name

ids = Directive status

Macro Call:

CSRQ\$ tsk

tsk = Task name

Declare Significant Event (\$\$ form recommended)

DECL\$S

FORTTRAN Call:

CALL DECLAR (l,ids)

ids = Directive status

Macro Call:

DECL\$S [,err]

err = Error routine address

Disable AST Recognition (\$S form recommended)

DSAR\$\$

FORTTRAN Call:

CALL DSASTR [(ids)]

ids = Directive status

Macro Call:

DSAR\$\$ [err]

err = Error routine address

Disable Checkpointing (\$S form recommended)

DSCP\$\$

FORTTRAN Call:

CALL DISCKP [(ids)]

ids = Directive status

Macro Call:

DSCP\$\$ [err]

err = Error routine address

Detach Region

DTRG\$

FORTTRAN Call:

CALL DTRG (irdb[,ids])

irdb = An 8-word integer array containing a Region Definition Block
(see Section 3.5.1.2)

ids = Directive status

Macro Call:

DTRG\$ rdb

rdb = Region Definition Block address

Eliminate Address Window

ELAWS

FORTTRAN Call:

CALL ELAW (iwdb[,ids])

iwdbi = An 8-word integer array containing a Window Definition
Block (see Section 3.5.2.2)

ids = Directive status

Macro Call:

ELAW\$ wdb

wdb = Window Definition Block address

Eliminate Group Global Event Flags

ELGF\$

FORTTRAN Call:

CALL ELGF ([group],[ids])

group = Group number of flags to be eliminated

ids = Integer to receive the Directive Status Word

Macro Call:

ELGF\$ [group]

group = Group number of flags to be eliminated

Emit Status

EMST\$

FORTTRAN Call:

CALL EMST ([rtname],istat,[ids])

rtname = Name of task connected to issuing task to which the status is to be emitted

istat = A 16-bit quantity to be returned to the connected task

ids = Integer to receive the Directive Status Word

Macro Call:

EMST\$ [tname],status

tname = Name of a task connected to the issuing task to which the status is to be emitted

status = A 16-bit quantity to be returned to the connected task

Enable AST Recognition (\$S form recommended)

ENAR\$\$

FORTTRAN Call:

CALL ENASTR ([ids])

ids = Directive status

Macro Call:

ENAR\$\$ [err]

err = Error routine address

Enable Checkpointing (\$S form recommended)

ENCP\$S

FORTTRAN Call:

CALL ENACKP [(ids)]

ids = Directive status

Macro Call:

ENCP\$S [err]

err = Error routine address

Exit If

EXIF\$

FORTTRAN Call:

CALL EXITIF (efn[,ids])

efn = Event flag number

ids = Directive status

Macro Call:

EXIF\$ efn

efn = Event flag number

Task Exit (\$S form recommended)

EXIT\$S

FORTTRAN Call:

Fortran tasks that terminate with the STOP statement result in a message that includes task name, a statement causing the task to stop, and an optional character string specified in the STOP statement. CALL EXIT terminates with the message STOP THIS FORTRAN TASK.

Macro Call:

EXIT\$S [err]

err = Error routine address

Exit With Status

EXST\$

FORTTRAN Call:

CALL EXST (istat)

istat = A 16-bit quantity to be returned to parent task

Macro Call:

EXST\$ status

status = A 16-bit quantity to be returned to parent task

Extend Task

EXTK\$

FORTTRAN Call:

CALL EXTTSK ([inc],[ids])

inc = A positive or negative number equal to the number of 32-word blocks by which the task size is to be extended or reduced (If omitted, task size defaults to installed task size.)

ids = Directive status

Macro Call:

EXTK\$ [inc]

inc = A positive or negative number equal to the number of 32-word blocks by which the task is to be extended or reduced (If omitted, task size defaults to installed task size.)

Get Command for Command Interpreter

GCCI\$

Fortran Call:

CALL GTCMCI (icbf,icbfl,[iibuf],[iibfl],[iaddr],[incp],[ids])

icbf = Name of a byte to receive the command

icbfl = Integer containing the size of the icbf array in bytes

iibuf = Name of an integer containing the length of the optional information buffer

iaddr = Name of an integer that contains the address in pool of the command desired (This address was obtained by a previous call to GTCMCI with GC.CND specified.)

incp = Name of an integer containing a value indicating the action to take if there is no command queued

ids = Integer to receive the directive status word

Executive Directive Summary In Alphabetical Order by Macro Call

Macro Call:

GCCI\$ cbuf,cbfl,[ibuf],[ibfl],[addr],[ncp]

- cbuf = Address of buffer to receive command string
- cbfl = Length of buffer. Maximum buffer size is 84. for RSX-11M and 259. for RSX-11M-PLUS.
- ibuf = Address of buffer to receive information on the issuing terminal
- ibfl = Length of buffer to receive information
- addr = Address of command
- ncp = Action to take if no command buffer is present
 - GC.CCS (000) — Return with carry set (default)
 - GC.CEX (001) — Force CLI to exit instead of returning
 - GC.CST (002) — Force CLI to stop instead of returning
 - GC.CND (200) — Copy command into buffer but do not dequeue it from the list

Get Command Interpreter Information

GCHI\$

FORTTRAN Call:

CALL GETCHI (ibuf,ibfl,[icli],[idev],[iunit],[ids]

- ibuf = Name of an integer array to receive the CLI information
- ibfl = Length in bytes of the integer array to receive the CLI information
- icli = Name of a two-word array element containing the RAD50 name of the CLI
- idev = Name of an integer containing the ASCII name of terminal (default = TI:)
- iunit = Name of an integer containing the octal unit number of terminal
- ids = Directive status

Macro Call:

GCII\$ buf,buf1,cli,[dev],[unit]

- buf = Address of buffer to receive information
- buf1 = Length of information buffer
- cli = Name in RAD50 of the CLI that information is requested on
- dev = ASCII name of terminal whose CLI should be used
- unit = Octal unit number of terminal

Get LUN Information

GLUN\$

FORTTRAN Call:

CALL GETLUN (lun,dat[,ids])

- lun = Logical unit number
- dat = A 6-word integer array to receive LUN information
- ids = Directive status

Macro Call:

GLUN\$ lun,buf

- lun = Logical unit number
- buf = Address of 6-word buffer that will receive the LUN information

Get MCR Command Line

GMCR\$

FORTTRAN Call:

CALL GETMCR (buf[,ids])

- buf = An 80-byte array to receive command line
- ids = Directive status

Macro Call:

GMCR\$

Get Mapping Context

GMCX\$

FORTRAN Call:

CALL GMCX (imcx[,ids])

imcx = An integer array to receive the mapping context. The size of the array is $8*n+1$, where n is the number of window blocks in the task's header (The maximum size is $8*8+1=65$ on RSX-11M systems. The maximum size is $8*24+1=193$ on RSX-11M-PLUS systems.)

ids = Directive status

Macro Call:

GMCX\$ wvec

wvec = The address of a vector of n Window Definition Blocks; n is the number of window blocks in the task's header.

Get Partition Parameters

GPRT\$

FORTRAN Call:

CALL GETPAR ([prt],buf[,ids])

prt = Partition name

buf = A 3-word integer array to receive partition parameters

ids = Directive status

Macro Call:

GPRT\$ [prt],buf

prt = Partition name

buf = Address of 3-word buffer

Get Region Parameters

GREG\$

FORTRAN Call:

CALL GETREG ([rid],buf[,ids])

rid = Region id

buf = A 3-word integer array to receive region parameters

ids = Directive status

Macro Call:

GREG\$ [rid],buf

rid = Region ID

buf = Address of 3-word buffer

Get Sense Switches (\$S form recommended)

GSSW\$S

FORTTRAN Call:

CALL READSW (isw)

isw = Integer to receive the console switch settings

The following FORTRAN call allows a program to read the state of a single switch:

CALL SWITCH (ibt,ist)

ibt = The switch to be tested (0 to 15)

ist = Test results where:

1 = switch on

2 = switch off

Macro Call:

GSSW\$S [err]

err = Error routine address

Get Time Parameters

GTIM\$

FORTTRAN Call:

CALL GETTIM (ibfl,ids)

ibfl = An 8-word integer array

ids = Directive status

Macro Call:

GTIM\$ buf

buf = Address of 8-word buffer

Get Task Parameters

GTSK\$

FORTTRAN Call:

CALL GETTSK (buf[,ids])

buf = A 16-word integer array to receive the task parameters

ids = Directive status

Macro Call:

GTSK\$ buf

buf = Address of 16-word buffer

Inhibit AST Recognition (\$\$ form recommended)

IHAR\$\$

FORTTRAN Call:

CALL INASTR [(ids)]

ids = Directive status

Macro Call:

IHAR\$\$ [err]

err = Error routine address

Map Address Window

MAP\$

FORTTRAN Call:

CALL MAP (iwdb[,ids])

iwdb = An 8-word integer array containing a Window Definition Block
(see Section 3.5.2.2)

ids = Directive status

Macro Call:

MAP\$ wdb

wdb = Window Definition Block address

Mark Time

MRKT\$

FORTTRAN Call:

CALL MARK (efn,tmg,tnt[,ids])

- efn = Event flag number
- tmg = Time interval magnitude
- tnt = Time interval unit
- ids = Directive status

The ISA standard call for delaying a task for a specified time interval is also included:

CALL WAIT (tmg,tnt,ids)

- tmg = Time interval magnitude
- tnt = Time interval unit
- ids = Directive status

Macro Call:

MRKT\$ [efn],tmg,tnt[,ast]

- efn = Event flag number
- tmg = Time interval magnitude
- tnt = Time interval unit
- ast = AST entry point address

Queue I/O Request

QIOS

FORTTRAN Call:

CALL QIO (fnc,lun,[efn],[pri],[isb],[prl][,ids])

- fuc = I/O function code
- lun = Logical unit number
- efn = Event flag number

Executive Directive Summary In Alphabetical Order by Macro Call

- pri = Priority; ignored, but must be present
- isb = A 2-word integer array to receive final I/O status
- pri = A 6-word integer array containing device-dependent parameters to be placed in parameter words 1 through 6 of the Directive Parameter Block (DPB). Fill in this array by using the GETADR routine (see Section 1.5.1.4).
- ids = Directive status

Macro Call:

QIO\$ fnc,lun,[efn],[pri],[isb],[ast],[prl]

- fnc = I/O function code
- lun = Logical unit number
- efn = Event flag number
- pri = Priority; ignored, but must be present
- isb = Address of I/O status block
- ast = Address of AST service routine entry point
- pri = Parameter list of the form <p1,...p6>

Queue I/O Request And Wait

QIOW\$

FORTTRAN Call:

CALL WTQIO (fnc,lun,[efn],[pri],[isb],[prl],[ids])

- fnc = I/O function code
- lun = Logical unit number
- efn = Event flag number
- pri = Priority; ignored, but must be present
- isb = A 2-word integer array to receive final I/O status
- pri = A 6-word integer array containing device dependent parameters to be placed in parameter words 1 through 6 of the DPB
- ids = Directive status

Macro Call:

QIOW\$ fnc,lun,[efn],[pri],[isb],[ast][,prl]

- fnc = I/O function code
- lun = Logical unit number
- efn = Event flag number
- pri = Priority; ignored, but must be present
- isb = Address of I/O status block
- ast = Address of AST service routine entry point
- prl = Parameter list of the form <p1,...p6>

Receive Data Or Stop

RCST\$

FORTRAN Call:

CALL RCST ([rtname],ibuf[,ids])

- rtname = Sender task name (If not specified, data may be received from any task.)
- ibuf = Address of 15-word buffer to receive the sender task name and data
- ids = Integer to receive the Directive Status Word

Macro Call:

RCST\$ {tname},buf

- tname = Sender Task name (If not specified, data may be received from any task.)
- buf = Address of a 15-word buffer to receive the sender task name and data

Receive Data

RCVD\$

FORTRAN Call:

CALL RECEIV ([tsk],buf[,ids])

- tsk = Sender task name (If not specified, data may be received from any task.)
- buf = A 15-word integer array for received data
- ids = Directive status

Executive Directive Summary in Alphabetical Order by Macro Call

Macro Call:

RCVD\$ [tsk],buf

tsk = Sender task name (If not specified, data may be received from any task.)

buf = Address of 15-word buffer

Receive Data Or Exit

RCVX\$

FORTTRAN Call:

CALL RECOEX ([tsk],buf[,ids])

tsk = Sender task name (If not specified, data may be received from any task.)

buf = A 15-word integer array for received data

ids = Directive status

Macro Call:

RCVX\$ [tsk],buf

tsk = Sender task name (If not specified, data may be received from any task.)

buf = Address of 15-word buffer

Read All Event Flags

RDAF\$

FORTTRAN Call:

A FORTRAN task can only read a single event flag. The call is:

CALL READEF (efn[,ids])

efn = Event flag number (1-64.)

ids = Directive status

Macro Call:

RDAF\$ buf

buf = Address of 4-word buffer

Read Extended Event Flags**RDXF\$**

FORTRAN Call:

A FORTRAN task can read only a single event flag. The call is:

CALL READEF (efn[,ids])

efn = Event flag number (1-96.)

ids = Directive status

Macro Call:

RDXF\$ buf

buf = Address of 6-word buffer

Request and Pass Offspring Information**RPOIS**

FORTRAN Call:

CALL RPOI (tname,[iugc],[iumc],[iparen],[ibuf],[ibfl],[isc],
[itask],[ocbad],[ids])

tname = An array containing the actual name of the task to be requested and optionally chained to

iugc = Integer containing the group code number for the UIC of the requested target chain task

iumc = Integer containing the member code number for the UIC of the requested target chain task

iparen = Array (or I*4 integer) containing the RAD50 name of the parent task (This is returned in the information buffer of the GTCMCI subroutine.)

ibuf = Array that contains the command line text for the chained task.

isc = Flag byte controlling the actions of this directive request when executed. The bit definitions of this byte are as follows:

RP.OEX = 128. Force this task to exit on successful execution of the RPOI directive.

RP.OAL = 1 Pass all of this task's OCB's to the requested task. (Default is none.)

Executive Directive Summary in Alphabetical Order by Macro Call

- idnam = Integer containing the ASCII device name of the requested tasks TI:
- iunit = Integer containing the unit number of the requested tasks TI: device
- itask = Array which contains the RAD50 name the requested task is to run under. (Valid only for CLIs.)
- ocbad = Integer containing the internal pool address of the parent OCB (Only a CLI can specify this argument because the value can only be obtained in the information buffer of the GTCMCI subroutine.)
- ids = Integer to receive the directive status word

Macro Call:

RPOI\$ tname,pn,pr,ugc,umc,parent,bufadr,buflen,sc,dnam,unit,task,ocbad

- tname = Name of task to be chained to
- pn = Partition name (Not used or supported)
- pr = Request priority (Not used or supported)
- ugc = Group code for UIC of the requested task
- umc = Member code for UIC of the requested task
- parent = Name of issuing task's parent task whose OCB is to be passed. If not specified, all OCB's are passed.
- bufadr = Address of buffer to be given to the requested task
- buflen = Length of buffer to be given to requested task
- sc = Flags byte:
RP.OEX — (200) Force issuing task to exit
RP.OAL — (1) Pass all OCB's
- dnam = ASCII device name for TI:
- unit = Unit number of task TI:
- task = RAD50 name of task to be started
- ocbad = Address of OCB to pass (CLIs only)

Request Task

RQST\$

FORTTRAN Call:

CALL RQUES (tsk,[opt][,ids])

tsk = Task name

opt = A 4-word integer array

opt(1) = Partition name first half; ignored, but must be present

opt(2) = Partition name second half; ignored, but must be present

opt(3) = Priority; ignored, but must be present

opt(4) = User Identification Code

ids = Directive status

Macro Call:

RQST\$ tsk,[prt],[pri][,ugc,umc]

tsk = Task name

prt = Partition name; ignored, but must be present

pri = Priority; ignored, but must be present

ugc = UIC group code

umc = UIC member code

Receive By Reference

RREF\$

FORTTRAN Call:

CALL RREF (iwdb,[isrb][,ids])

iwdb = An 8-word integer array containing a Window Definition Block (see Section 3.5.2.2)

isrb = A 10-word integer array to be used as the receive buffer

ids = Directive status

Macro Call:

RREF\$ wdb

wdb = Window Definition Block

Executive Directive Summary in Alphabetical Order by Macro Call

Resume Task

RSUM\$

FORTTRAN Call:

CALL RESUME (tsk[,ids])

tsk = Task name

ids = Directive status

Macro Call:

RSUM\$ tsk

tsk = Task name

Run Task

RUN\$

FORTTRAN Call:

CALL RUN (tsk,[opt],[smg],snt,[rmg],[rnt][,ids])

tsk = Task name

opt = A 4-word integer array

opt(1) = Partition name first half; ignored, but must be present

opt(2) = Partition name second half; ignored, but must be present

opt(3) = Priority; ignored, but must be present

opt(4) = User Identification Code

smg = Schedule delta magnitude

snt = Schedule delta unit

rmg = Reschedule interval magnitude

rnt = Reschedule interval unit

ids = Directive status

The ISA standard call for initiating a task is also included:

CALL START (tsk,smg,snt[,ids])

tsk = Task name

smg = Schedule delta magnitude

snt = Schedule delta unit

ids = Directive status

Macro Call:

RUN\$ tsk,[prt],[pri],[ugc],[umc],[smg],snt[,rmg,rnt]
tsk = Task name
prt = Partition name; ignored, but must be present
pri = Priority; ignored, but must be present
ugc = UIC group code
umc = UIC member code
smg = Schedule delta magnitude
snt = Schedule delta unit
rmg = Reschedule interval magnitude
rnt = Reschedule interval unit

Set Command Line Interpreter

SCLI\$

FORTRAN Call:

CALL SETCLI (icli,idev,iunit[,ids])
icli = A two word array element containing the name of the CLI to which the terminal is to be set
idev = Integer containing the ASCII name of the terminal to be set (default = TI:)
iunit = Integer containing the unit number of terminal
ids = Directive status

Macro Call:

SCLI\$ cli,[dev],[unit]
cli = Name of the CLI to which the terminal is to be set
dev = ASCII name of the terminal to be set (default = TI:)
unit = Unit number of terminal

Send Data

SDAT\$

FORTTRAN Call:

CALL SEND (tsk,buf,[efn][,ids])

- tsk = Task name
- buf = A 13-word integer array of data to be sent
- efn = Event flag number
- ids = Directive status

Macro Call:

SDAT\$ tsk,buf[,efn]

- tsk = Task name
- buf = Address of 13-word data buffer
- efn = Event flag number

Send Data Request and Pass Offspring Control Block

SDRP\$

FORTTRAN Call:

CALL SDRP (task,ibuf,[ibfl],[iefn],[iflag],[iparen],[iocbad][,ids])

- task = Name of an array (REAL, INTEGER, I*4) that contains the RAD50 name of target task
- ibuf = Integer array containing data to be sent
- ibfl = Integer containing number of words (integers) in the array to be sent (On RSX-11M systems, this argument must be 13., and on RSX-11M-PLUS systems, this argument may be in the range of 1 to 255.) (Default = 13.)
- iefn = Integer containing the number of the event flag to be set when this directive is executed successfully
- iflag = Integer containing flags bits controlling the execution. They are defined as follows:
 - SD.REX = 128. Force this task to exit upon successful execution
 - SD.RAL = 1 Pass all OCBs
- iparen = Name of array containing the RAD50 name of the parent task whose OCB should be passed to the target task

Executive Directive Summary in Alphabetical Order by Macro Call

- iocbad = Name of an integer containing internal pool address of the OCB to pass
- ids = Integer to receive the contents of the Directive Status Word

Macro Call:

SDRP\$ task,bufadr,buflen,efn,flag,parent,ocbad

- task = Name of task to be chained to
- bufadr = Address of buffer to be given to the requested task
- buflen = Length of buffer to be given to requested task
- efn = Event flag
- flag = Flags byte (Force exit, pass all OCB's)
- parent = Name of issuing task's parent task whose OCB is to be passed
- ocbad = Address of OCB to pass (CLI's only)

Send, Request And Connect

SDRC\$

FORTRAN Call:

CALL SDRC (rtname,ibuf,[iefn],[iast],[iesb],[iparm],[ids])

- rtname = Target task name of the offspring task to be connected
- ibuf = Name of 13-word send buffer
- iefn = Event flag to be set when the offspring task exits or emits status
- iast = Name of an AST routine to be called when the offspring task exits or emits status
- iesb = Name of an 8-word status block to be written when the offspring task exits or emits status
- Word 0 — Offspring task exit status
- Word 1-7 — Reserved
- iparm = Name of a word to receive the status block address when an AST occurs
- ids = Integer to receive the Directive Status Word

Executive Directive Summary in Alphabetical Order by Macro Call

Macro Call:

SDRC\$ tname,buf,[efn],[east],[esb]

- tname = Target task name of the offspring task to be connected
- buf = Address of a 13-word send buffer
- efn = The event flag to be cleared on issuance and when the offspring task exits or emit status
- east = Address of an AST routine to be called when the offspring task exits or emits status
- esb = Address of a 8-word status block to be written when the offspring task exits or emits status
 - Word 0 — Offspring task exit status
 - Word 1-7 — Reserved

Set Event Flag

SETF\$

FORTTRAN Call:

CALL SETEF (efn[,ids])

- efn = Event flag number
- ids = Directive status

Macro Call:

SETF\$ efn

- efn = Event flag number

Specify Floating Point Exception AST

SEPA\$

FORTTRAN Call:

Not supported

Macro Call:

SFPA\$ [ast]

- ast = AST service routine entry point address

Send Message

MSG\$

FORTRAN Call:

CALL MSG (itgt,ibuf,ibuf1,iprm,iprml,ids)

- itgt = Integer containing the target object
- ibuf = Integer array containing the data to be inserted into the formatted data packet
- ibuf1 = Integer containing length of the ibuf array
- iprm = Integer array containing any additional parameters
- iprml = Integer containing the number of parameters in the iprm array
- ids = Optional integer to receive the directive status

Macro Call:

MSG\$ tgt,buf,len,<pri,...,prn>

- tgt = Target identifier
- buf = Address of optional data buffer
- len = Length in bytes of optional data buffer
- pri,...,prn = Target-specific parameter list:

Parameter list for Error Logging

MSG\$ SM.SER,buf,len,typ,sub,lun,mask>

- typ = Error Log packet code
- sub = Error Log packet subtype code
- lun = Logical unit number of device
- msk = Control mask word

Specify Parity Error AST

PEA\$

FORTRAN Call:

Not supported

Macro Call:

PEA\$ [ast]

- ast = AST services routine entry point address

Suspend (\$S form recommended)

SPND\$S

FORTTRAN Call:

CALL SUSPND [(ids)]

ids = Directive status

Macro Call:

SPND\$S [err]

err = Error routine address

Specify Power Recovery AST

SPRA\$

FORTTRAN Call:

EXTERNAL sub

CALL PWRUP (sub)

sub = Name of a subroutine to be executed upon power recovery. The PWRUP subroutine will effect the following:

CALL sub (no arguments)

The subroutine is called as a result of a power recovery AST, and therefore the subroutine can be controlled at critical points by using the DSASTR (or INASTR) and ENASTR subroutine calls

To Remove an AST:

CALL PWRUP

Macro Call:

SPRA\$ [ast]

ast = AST service routine entry point address

Spawn

SPWN\$

FORTTRAN Call:

CALL SPAWN (rtname,[iugc],[iumc],[iefn],[iast],[iesb],[iparm],[icmlin],[icmlen],[iunit],[dnam],[ids])

rtname = Name (RAD50) of the offspring task to be spawned

iugc = Group code number for the UIC of the offspring task

iumc = Member code number for the UIC of the offspring task

Executive Directive Summary in Alphabetical Order by Macro Call

iefn	=	Event flag to be set when the offspring task exits or emits status
iast	=	Name of an AST routine to be called when the offspring task exits or emits status
iesb	=	Name of an 8-word status block to be written when the offspring task exits or emits status
		Word 0 — Offspring task exit status
		Word 1-7 — Reserved
iparm	=	Name of a word to receive the status block address when the AST occurs
icmlin	=	Name of a command line to be queued for the offspring task
icmlen	=	Length of the command line (79. characters maximum)
iunit	=	Unit number of terminal to be used as the TI: for the offspring task (If the optional dnam parameter is not specified, this parameter must be the unit number of a virtual terminal created by the issuing task; if a value of 0 is specified, the TI: of the issuing task is propagated.)
dnam	=	Device name mnemonic (If not specified, the virtual terminal is used as TI:.)
ids	=	Integer to receive the Directive Status Word

Macro Call:

SPWN tname,,,[ugc],[umc],[efn],[east],[esb],[cmdlin],[cmdlen],[unum],[dnam]

tname	=	Name (RAD50) of the offspring task to be spawned
ugc	=	Group code number for the UIC of the offspring task
umc	=	Member code number for the UIC of the offspring task
efn	=	The event flag to be cleared on issuance and set when the offspring task exits or emits status
east	=	Address of an AST routine to be called when the offspring task exits or emits status
esb	=	Address of an 8-word status block to be written when the offspring task exits or emits status
		Word 0 — Offspring task exit status
		Word 1-7 — Reserved

Executive Directive Summary in Alphabetical Order by Macro Call

cmdlin	=	Address of a command line to be queued for the offspring task
cmdlen	=	Length of the command line (maximum length is 79.)
unum	=	Unit number of terminal to be used as the TI: for the offspring task (If the optional dnam parameter is not specified, this parameter must be the unit number of a virtual terminal created by the issuing task; if a value of 0 is specified, the TI: of the issuing task is propagated.)
dnam	=	Device name mnemonic (If not specified, the virtual terminal is used as TI:.)

NOTE

1. If neither unum nor dnam is specified, the TI: of the issuing task is propagated.
2. If only unum is specified, TI: is a virtual terminal.

Specify Receive Data AST

SRDA\$

FORTRAN Call:

Call SREA(...[,ids])

Macro Call:

SRDA\$ [ast]

ast = AST service routine entry point address

Specify Requested Exit AST

SREA\$

SREX\$

FORTRAN Call:

CALL SREA (ast[,ids])

ast = Name of the externally declared AST subroutine

ids = Name of an optional integer to receive the Directive Status Word

CALL SREX (ast,ipblk,ipblk[,dummy][,ids])

- ast = Name of the externally declared AST subroutine
- ipblk = Name of an integer array to receive the trap-dependent parameters
- ipblk = Number of parameters to be returned into the ipblk array
- dummy = Reserved for future use
- ids = Name of an optional integer to receive the Directive Status Word

Macro Call:

SREA\$ [ast]

SREX\$ [ast][,dummy]

- ast = AST service routine entry point address
- dummy = Reserved for future expansion

Send By Reference

SREF\$

FORTTRAN Call:

CALL SREF (tsk,[efn],iwdb,[isrb][,ids])

- tsk = Receiver task name
- efn = Event flag number
- iwdb = An 8-word integer array containing a Window Definition Block (see Section 3.5.2.2)
- isrb = An 8-word integer array containing additional information
- ids = Directive status

Macro Call:

SREF\$ task,wdb[,efn]

- task = Receiver task name
- wdb = Window Definition Block address
- efn = Event flag number

Specify Receive-By-Reference AST

SRRA\$

FORTTRAN Call:

Not supported

Macro Call:

SRRA\$ [ast]

ast = AST service routine entry point address

Send by Reference, Request and Connect

SRRC\$

FORTTRAN Call:

CALL SRRC (rtname,[iefl],iwdb,[isrb],[iefn],[iast],[iesb],[iparm],[ids])

rtname = Target task name of the offspring task to be connected

iefl = Event Flag number

iwdb = An 8-word integer array containing a Window Definition Block

isrb = An 8-word integer array containing additional information

iefn = Event flag to be set when the offspring task exits or emits status

iast = Name of an AST routine to be called when the offspring task exits or emits status

iesb = Name of an 8-word status block to be written when the offspring task exits or emits status

Word 0 — Offspring task exit status

Word 1-7 — Reserved

iparm = Name of a word to receive the status block address when an AST occurs

ids = Integer to receive the Directive Status Word

Macro Call:

SRRC\$ tname,wdb,[efn1],[efn2],east,esb

tname = Target task name of the offspring task to be connected

wdb = Window Definition Block

efn1 = The event flag to be cleared on issuance and when the offspring task exits or emits status

efn2 = Event flag number

east = Address of an AST routine to be called when the offspring task exits or emits status

esb = Address of a 8-word status block to be written when the offspring task exits or emits status

Word 0 — Offspring task exit status

Word 1-7 — Reserved

Set Affinity

STAF\$

FORTTRAN Call:

CALL STAF (iaff[,ids])

iaff = Affinity mask word

ids = Integer to receive Directive Status Word

Macro Call:

STAF\$ [cp!ub!ub...]

cp = CPU selected (A through D)

ub = UNIBUS run(s) selected (E through T)

Set System Time Directive

STIM\$

FORTTRAN Call:

CALL SETTIM (ibufn[,ibufp][,ids])

ibufn = An 8-word integer array, new time specification buffer

ibufp = An 8-word integer array, previous time buffer

ids = Directive status

Macro Call:

STIM\$ bufn,[bufp]

bufn = Address of 8-word new time specification buffer

bufp = Address of 8-word buffer to receive the previous system time parameters

Stop For Logical OR Of Event Flags

STLOS\$

FORTTRAN Call:

CALL STLOR (ief1,ief2,ief3, ... ief(n))

ief1 ... ief(n) = List of event flag numbers

Executive Directive Summary in Alphabetical Order by Macro Call

Macro Call:

STLO\$ grp, msk

grp = Desired group of event flags

msk = A 16-bit mask word

Stop (\$S form recommended)

STOP\$S

FORTTRAN Call:

CALL STOP (ids)

ids = Integer to receive the Directive Status Word

Macro Call:

STOP\$S

Stop For Single Event Flag

STSE\$

FORTTRAN Call:

CALL STOPFR (iefn[,ids])

iefn = Event flag number

ids = Integer to receive Directive Status Word

Macro Call:

STSE\$ efn

efn = Event flag number

Specify SST Vector Table For Debugging Aid

SVDB\$

FORTTRAN Call:

Not supported

Macro Call:

SVDB\$ [adr][,len]

adr = Address of SST vector table

len = Length of (that is, number of entries in) table in words

Specify SST Vector Table For Task

SVTK\$

FORTTRAN Call:

Not supported

Macro Call:

SVTK\$ [adr][,len]

adr = Address of SST vector table

len = Length of (that is, number of entries in) table in words

Unlock Group Global Event Flags (\$\$ form recommended) ULGF\$\$

FORTTRAN Call:

CALL ULGF ([ids])

ids = Directive status

Macro Call:

ULGF\$\$ [err]

err = Error routine address

Unmap Address Window UNMAP\$

FORTTRAN Call:

CALL UNMAP (iwdb[,ids])

iwdb = An 8-word integer array containing a Window Definition Block
(see Section 3.5.2.2)

ids = Directive status

Macro Call:

UNMAP\$ wdb

wdb = Window Definition Block address

Unstop TASK USTP\$

FORTTRAN Call:

CALL USTP (rtname[,ids])

rtname = Name of task to be unstopped

ids = Integer to receive directive status information

Macro Call:

USTP\$ tname

tname = Name of task to be unstopped

Executive Directive Summary in Alphabetical Order by Macro Call

Wait For Significant Event (\$S form recommended)

WSIG\$S

FORTTRAN Call:

CALL WFSNE

Macro Call:

WSIG\$S [err]

err = Error routine address

Wait For Logical OR Of Event Flags

WTLOS

FORTTRAN Call:

CALL WFLOR (efn1,efn2,...efnn)

efn = List of event flag numbers taken as the set of flags to be specified in the directive

Macro Call:

WTLOS\$ grp,msk

grp = Desired group of event flags

msk = A 16-bit octal mask word

Wait For Single Event Flag

WTSF\$

FORTTRAN Call:

CALL WAITFR (efn[,ids])

efn = Event flag number

ids = Directive status

Macro Call:

WTSE\$ efn

efn = Event flag number

I/O ERROR CODES

The table below lists RSX-11M I/O error codes. Only partial abbreviations (xxx) are listed; the complete abbreviation is IE.xxx. The octal number listed is the low-order byte of the complete word value (2's complement of the decimal number).

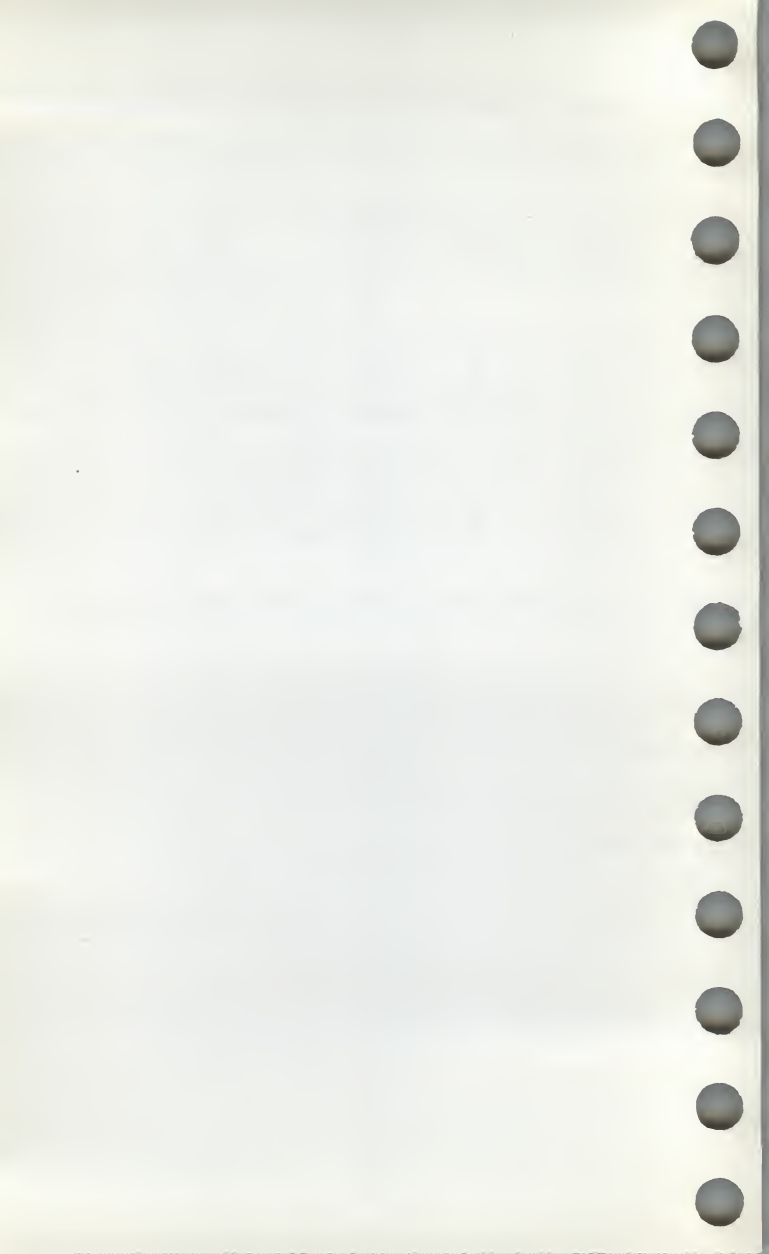
Abbreviation	Error Decimal	Number Octal	Meaning
.BAD	- 1	377	Bad parameters
.IFC	- 2	376	Invalid function code
.DNR	- 3	375	Device not ready
.VER	- 4	374	Parity error on device
.ONP	- 5	373	Hardware option not present
.SPC	- 6	372	Illegal user buffer
.DNA	- 7	371	Device not attached
.DAA	- 8	370	Device already attached
.DUN	- 9	367	Device not attachable
.EOF	-10	366	End-of-file detected
.EOV	-11	365	End-of-volume detected
.WLK	-12	364	Write attempted to locked unit
.DAO	-13	363	Data overrun
.SRE	-14	362	Send/receive failure
.ABO	-15	361	Request terminated
.PRI	-16	360	Privilege violation
.RSU	-17	357	Shareable resource in use
.OVR	-18	356	Illegal overlay request
.BYT	-19	355	Odd byte count (or virtual address)
.BLK	-20	354	Logical Block Number too large
.MOD	-21	353	Invalid UDC module number
.CON	-22	352	UDC connect error
.NOD	-23	351	System dynamic memory
.DFU	-24	350	Device full
.IFU	-25	347	Index file full
.NSF	-26	346	No such file
.LCK	-27	345	Locked from read/write access
.HFU	-28	344	File header full
.WAC	-29	343	Accessed for write
.CKS	-30	342	File header checksum failure
.WAT	-31	341	Attribute control list format error
.RER	-32	340	File processor device read error
.WER	-33	337	File processor device write error
.ALN	-34	336	File already accessed on LUN

I/O Error Codes

Abbreviation	Error Decimal	Number Octal	Meaning
.SNC	-35	335	File ID, file number check
.SOC	-36	334	File ID, sequence number check
.NLN	-37	333	No file accessed on LUN
.CLO	-38	332	File was not properly closed
.NBF	-39	331	No buffer space available for file
.RBG	-40	330	Illegal record size
.NBK	-41	327	File exceeds space allocated, no blocks
.ILL	-42	326	Illegal operation on file descriptor block
.BTP	-43	325	Bad record type
.RAC	-44	324	Illegal record access bits set
.RAT	-45	323	Illegal record attribute bits set
.RCN	-46	322	Illegal record number-too large
.ICE	-47	321	Internal consistency error
.2DV	-48	320	Rename-two different devices
.FEX	-49	317	Rename-a new file name already in use
.BDR	-50	316	Bad directory file
.RNM	-51	315	Cannot rename old file system
.BDI	-52	314	Bad directory syntax
.FOP	-53	313	File already open
.BNM	-54	312	Bad file name
.BDV	-55	311	Bad device name
.BBE	-56	310	Bad block on device
.DUP	-57	307	Enter-duplicate entry in directory
.STK	-58	306	Not enough stack space (FCS or FCP)
.FHE	-59	305	Fatal hardware error on device
.NFI	-60	304	File ID was not specified
.ISQ	-61	303	Illegal sequential operation
.EOT	-62	302	End-of-tape detected
.BVR	-63	301	Bad version number
.BHD	-64	300	Bad file header
.OFL	-65	277	Device off line
.BCC	-66	276	Block check, CRC, or framing error
.ONL	-67	275	Device on line
.NNN	-68	274	No such node
.NFW	-69	273	Path lost to partner
.BLB	-70	272	Bad logical buffer
.TMM	-71	271	Too many outstanding messages
.NDR	-72	270	No dynamic space available
.URJ	-73	267	Connection rejected by user
.BTF	-76	264	Bad tape format

Abbreviation	Error Decimal	Number Octal	Meaning
.NNC	-77	263	Not ANSI "D" format byte count
.NNL	-78	262	Not a network LUN
.NLK	-79	261	Task not linked to specified ICS/ICR interrupts
.NST	-80	260	Specified task not installed
.AST	-80	260	No AST specified in connect
.FLN	-81	257	Device off line when off-line request was issued
.IES	-82	256	Invalid escape sequence
.PES	-83	255	Partial escape sequence
.ALC	-84	254	Allocation failure
.ULK	-85	253	Unlock error
.WCK	-86	252	Write check failure
.CNR	-96	240	Connection rejected

For additional information, refer to the *IAS/RSX-11 I/O Operations Reference Manual*.



RADIX-50 CONVERSION TABLE

To convert 1 to 3 characters to their Radix-50, 6-digit octal equivalent, add the appropriate octal codes from the following table, based on the positions (that is, first, second, or third) of the characters in the string.

Character Set	First Character Code	Second Character Code	Third Character Code
Space	000000	000000	000000
A	003100	000050	000001
B	006200	000120	000002
C	011300	000170	000003
D	014400	000240	000004
E	017500	000310	000005
F	022600	000360	000006
G	025700	000430	000007
H	031000	000500	000010
I	034100	000550	000011
J	037200	000620	000012
K	042300	000670	000013
L	045400	000740	000014
M	050500	001010	000015
N	053600	001060	000016
O	056700	001130	000017
P	062000	001200	000020
Q	065100	001250	000021
R	070200	001320	000022
S	073300	001370	000023
T	076400	001440	000024
U	101500	001510	000025
V	104600	001560	000026
W	107700	001630	000027
X	113000	001700	000030
Y	116100	001750	000031
Z	121200	002020	000032
\$	124300	002070	000033
.	127400	002140	000034
Unused	132500	002210	000035
0	135600	002260	000036
1	140700	002330	000037
2	144000	002400	000040

RADIX-50 Conversion Table

Character Set	First Character Code	Second Character Code	Third Character Code
3	147100	002450	000041
4	152200	002520	000042
5	155300	002570	000043
6	160400	002640	000044
7	163500	002710	000045
8	166600	002760	000046
9	171700	003030	000047

OCTAL/DECIMAL CONVERSION TABLE

Bits	Octal	Decimal
15	100000	32768
	0	0
	70000	28672
	60000	24576
14	50000	20480
13	40000	16384
12	30000	12288
	20000	8192
	10000	4096
	0	0
	7000	3584
	6000	3072
11	5000	2560
10	4000	2048
9	3000	1536
	2000	1024
	1000	512
	0	0
	700	448
	600	384
8	500	328
7	400	256
6	300	192
	200	128
	100	64
	0	0
	70	56
	60	48
5	50	40
4	40	32
3	30	24
	20	16
	10	8
	0	0
	7	7
	6	6
	5	5
2	4	4
1	3	3
0	2	2
	1	1
	0	0

Octal to Decimal

For each position of the octal value, locate the octal digit and its decimal equivalent in the conversion table. Add the decimal equivalents to obtain the decimal value.

Example:

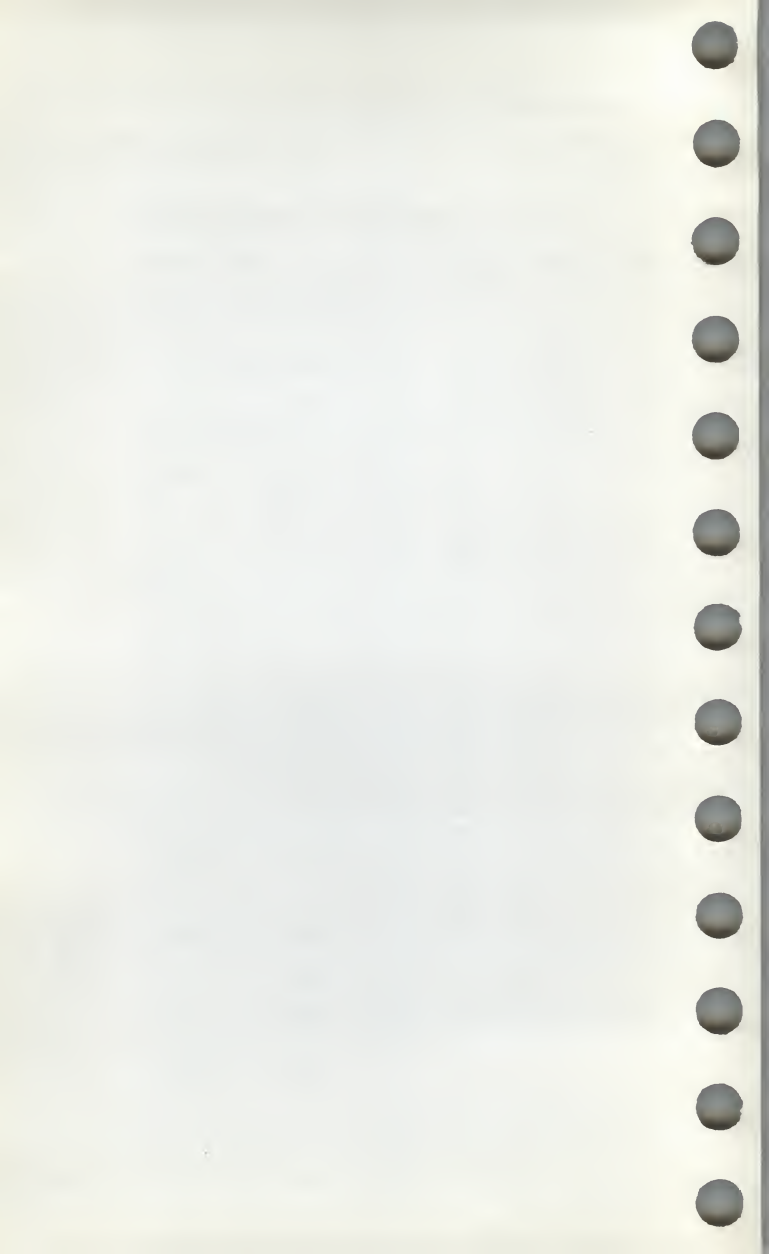
$$\begin{array}{rcl}
 53702(8) & = & ?(10) \\
 n(8) & n(10) & \\
 50000 & = & 20480 \\
 3000 & = & 1536 \\
 700 & = & 448 \\
 00 & = & 00 \\
 \hline
 2 & = & 2 \\
 53702(8) & = & 22466(10)
 \end{array}$$

Decimal to Octal

Locate in the conversion table the decimal value closest to, but not exceeding, the decimal value to be converted. Record the octal equivalent. Subtract the table decimal value from the decimal value to be converted. Repeat the process until the subtraction balance equals 0. Add the octal equivalents to obtain the octal value.

Example: $22466(10) = ?(8)$
 $n(10) = n(8)$

$$\begin{array}{rcl}
 & & 22466 \\
 20480 & = & 50000 \quad - 20480 \\
 & & \hline
 & & 1986 \\
 1536 & = & 3000 \quad - 1536 \\
 & & \hline
 & & 450 \\
 448 & = & 700 \quad - 448 \\
 & & \hline
 & & 2 \\
 2 & = & 2 \quad - 2 \\
 \hline
 22466(10) & = & 53702(8) = 0
 \end{array}$$



STANDARD FILE TYPES

RSX-11M uses the standard 3-letter file types used by all DIGITAL-supplied software. These names indicate the actual contents of the files. Although any combination of three letters can be used, DIGITAL recommends that the standard types be used whenever possible. (Compilers and other system programs that refer to these file types look for the standard name as a default. For example, if the command FOR ADD = ADD is issued, the FORTRAN-IV compiler looks for ADD.FTN, and if the file is named ADD.FOR, the compiler reports that there is no such file.)

Type	File Contents
.BAS	A BASIC-11 language source program
.BAT	Batch file (default)
.BLD	Indirect command files used as input to sysgen
.B2S	A BASIC-PLUS-II language source program
.CBL	A COBOL language source program
.CDA	Crash dump binary file
.CFS	Error Logging control file string
.CLB	Indirect Command Processor command library
.CMD	MCR or task commands (an indirect command file)
.CNF	An Error Logging language source file
.COR	A SLP correction file
.CRF	Cross reference processor symbol table file
.DAT	File containing data (as opposed to a program)
.DIR	Directory File
.DMP	File Dump Utility output file
.ERR	Error Logger output file
.FTN	FORTRAN-IV or FORTRAN-IV PLUS language source file
.HLP	Help file
.ICF	An Error Logging intermediate form file output from Control File Language compiler
.LOG	Batch or console log file
.LST	A listing file
.MAC	A MACRO-11 source program
.MAP	A Task Builder memory allocation map
.MLB	A macro library
.OBJ	An object program (output from either the MACRO-11 Assembler or a compiler)
.ODL	A Task Builder overlay descriptor
.OLB	An object module library
.PAT	Correction file used by assembler to create a patched object module
.PMD	Postmortem or snapshot dump file

Standard File Types

Type	File Contents
.POB	Patched object module used by the PAT utility
.SML	The system macro library
.STB	Symbol table file
.SYM	An Error Logging symbol file
.SYS	A bootable system image or other system file
.TMP	A temporary file
.TSK	A task image file
.TXT	A text file
.ULB	A universal file library

NOTES

